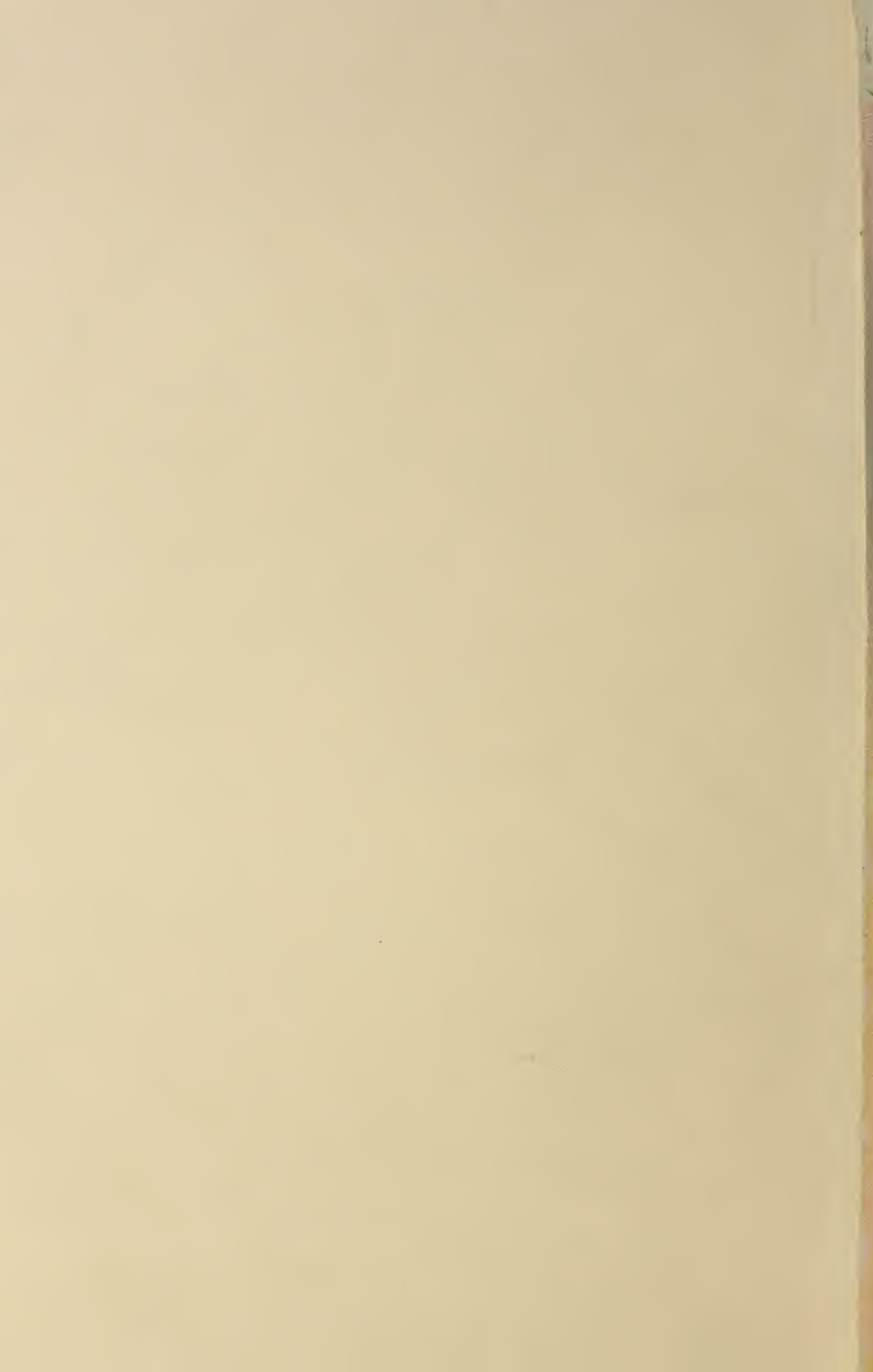


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GEORGE C. EDLER.

ROCHELLE SEED COMPANY

Seed Marketing Investigations

SEASON
1916

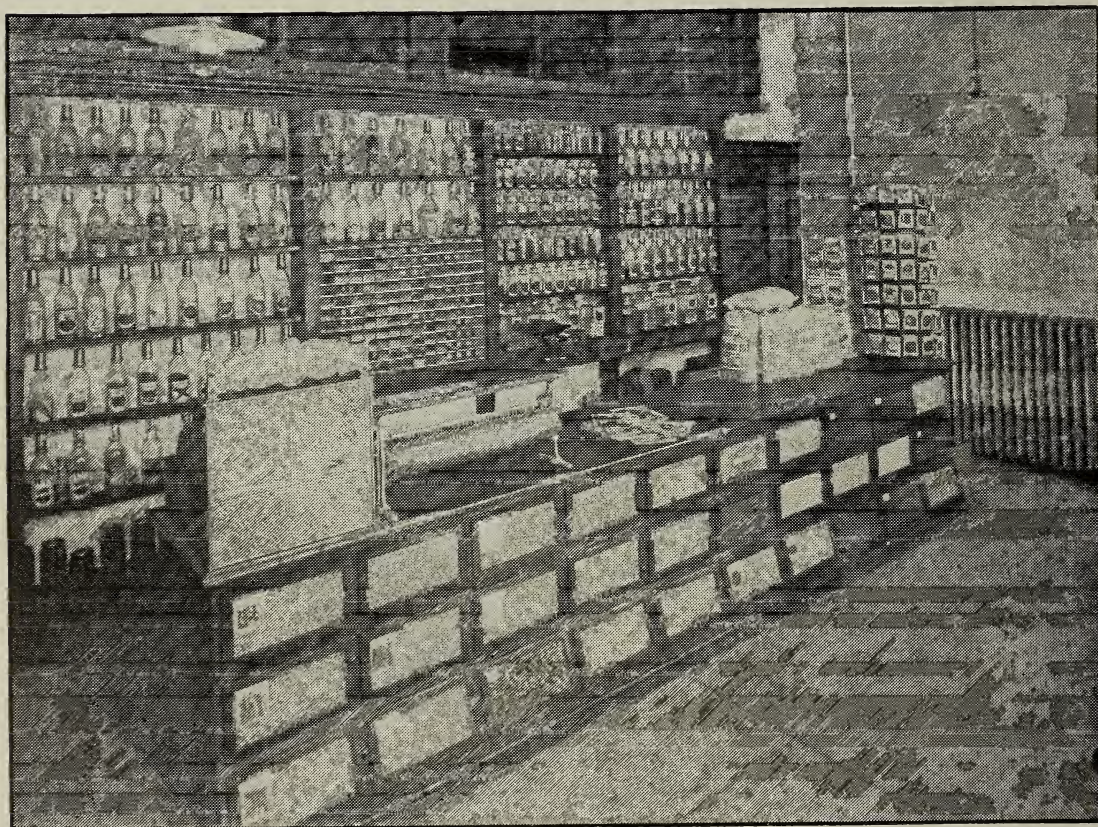


ROCHELLE, ILLINOIS



OUR MAIN SEED BUILDING, ROCHELLE, ILLINOIS

On Washington St., between the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Depots.



The above cut shows a section of our Garden Seed Room. We have conveniences for filling your orders promptly, thereby giving good service.

OUR NINTH ANNUAL SEED BOOK

IN submitting for your consideration, our catalog for 1916, we wish to sincerely thank those who have favored us with their orders in the past, and have assisted us in building up our large and growing business.

We believe that our success has been attained, largely, because of the high quality of our seeds and the fact that seed planters, generally, are realizing and appreciating the importance and economy in buying the best seed obtainable.

Our Motto: "Satisfaction to Everyone," and our **Quality Seeds** have made us many new friends each year. It is our ambition to serve our customers better this year than ever before, and we feel that we have the facilities and the goods to do so.

We are anxious to gain all the information we can from growers, that we may better serve our customers, so write us fully as to results; we are continually adding to our large line and discarding such as do not prove satisfactory. Again we wish to thank our patrons of the past eight years; their patronage is fully appreciated, without it our business would have been a failure. Striving as we have been to furnish the best seeds, and serving our patrons promptly and to the best of our ability, we feel that the Rochelle Seed Company has cause to feel proud of the record of the past years. It is our aim to still press forward in the improvement of seeds wherever possible.

We are constantly adding new names to our mailing list. You may not have had our catalogue before; to such, we would be pleased to have you make inquiry as to our standing and responsibility of any of the following banks of Rochelle: Peoples Loan & Trust Company, Rochelle National Bank, or Rochelle Trust & Savings Bank.

Information For Purchasers

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH WITH ORDER. We send nothing C. O. D. Every item entering into the Seed business is spot cash. Cash buys the best of everything. When cost of seed, postage and other necessary expense is paid, high grade seeds are sold on a very small margin of profit. It is not big profits on a single order, but the large number of orders we receive, that enable us to make the low prices and give you the most possible for your money.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Remittances may be sent at our risk by any of the following methods, viz: Postal Money Order, Draft on New York or Chicago, or Express Company's Money Order.

WE PREPAY POSTAGE on all vegetable, flower and other seeds quoted by packet, ounce or pound, pint or quart and guarantee safe delivery at any postoffice in the United States.

IT MATTERS NOT HOW SMALL YOUR ORDER, nor what you want in the Seed line, we shall be glad to hear from you, even for only one packet; it will have our best attention. Our ambition is to serve you in a manner that will make you one of our satisfied customers.

GUARANTEE. Complaints made that seeds are not good, should quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingents constantly arising to prevent the best of seeds giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep or too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil, insects of all kinds destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear, wet weather, cold weather, frosts, chemical changes in the seeds induced by temperature, etc. For the above reasons it is impractical to guarantee seeds under all circumstances, yet at the same time we exercise the greatest care in seeing that our seeds are fresh and true to name, knowing that your success is ours, and that a satisfied customer is our best advertisement.

PRICES. In comparing our mail prices, especially on heavy seeds such as peas, beans and corn by the quart and pint, and other seeds by the packet or ounce, **BEAR IN MIND THAT WE PAY THE POSTAGE.**

SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GARDENERS. Those who make a business of raising vegetables for the market, and who require large quantities of seeds, are entitled to lower prices owing to the fact that the expense of measuring and putting up the seeds in small packages is done away with. If you use a large amount of seeds, we would advise you to write for special quotations on the quantities desired before placing your order.

ORDER EARLY. It is important to order as soon as you get this Catalogue as convenient, then you will have your seeds at hand for planting when you want them. Besides, if you order early, you have a chance to test your seeds and satisfy yourself that they are of good germination before planting them. Another reason which we appreciate more than our customers can, is, that early orders give us the chance of filling them before the busy rush begins.

Asparagus

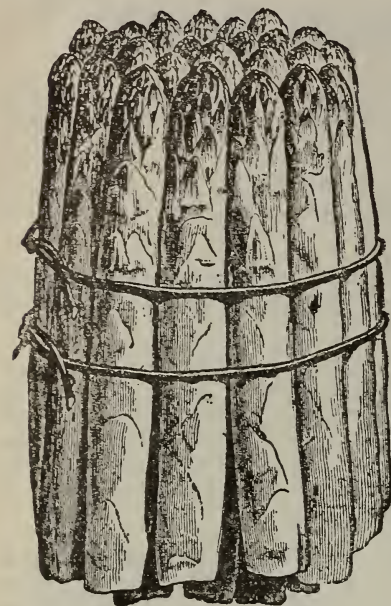
Barr's Mammoth The stalks are very large, frequently one inch in diameter, with few scales; the stalks retain their diameter completely up to the tops of the shoots and have close, round heads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Connover's Colossal

It is of very large size, even and regular in growth and appearance. It is a very early sort and immensely productive and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Columbian Mammoth White

A distinct variety producing shoots which are white and which remain so as long as they are fit



for use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

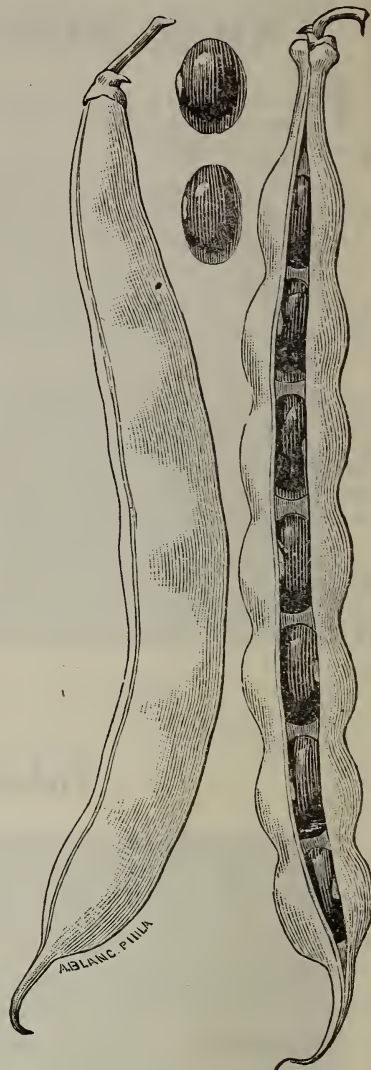
Bush Beans

PRICES ON ALL BEANS--Pkt. 10c; Pint 20c; Quart 35c. Postpaid.

WAX, or YELLOW PODDED VARIETIES

Black German Wax (Black Seeded) Very early, round yellow pods; a well known sort, popular everywhere. Remains in good picking condition for a long season.

Webber Wax A new Wax Bean of distinctive character. This bean has been in the hands of a few Chicago gardeners for some years back. It originated in the best bean section of the Chicago gardening district. We consider it of more value to the market gardener or amateur than any stock of



Black German Wax

wax beans that has yet been put out. The vine is strong, holding the pods well up. The pods are of an exceedingly bright yellow color, and are very meaty. The color of the seed is yellow.



Webber Wax

Improved Golden Wax

The standard wax podded variety. The Golden Wax has always been the popular favorite, and this improved strain surpasses the old Golden Wax in many ways. The plants are very bushy and not susceptible to blight. The pods are large and handsome; they are also very tender, brittle, and are absolutely without strings at all stages until maturity

Davis' White Wax One of the most productive Wax Beans under cultivation. The vine is rust-proof and very vigorous, bearing its pods near the center in clusters. The pods are invariably long, white, straight and handsome; and when young are crisp and tender. Seed is kidney-shaped, clear white and excellent for baking. It is one of the best for shipping as snap beans and of greatest value as a market variety. The length, uniformly perfect shape and fine color of the pods together with the clear white seed make this one of the best for canners.

Curries' Rust Proof Wax

The most productive Wax Bean in cultivation. It has been claimed that this midseason variety is absolutely rust-proof, and we have found it, like the Golden Wax, as nearly rust-proof as any good wax podded bean can be. The vine is a vigorous grower and about the hardiest of the wax sorts. A very early variety bearing an abundance



Davis' White Wax

of handsome yellow pods of excellent quality and delicious flavor. The pods are longer than most varieties of oval shape. It gives excellent satisfaction in the home garden.

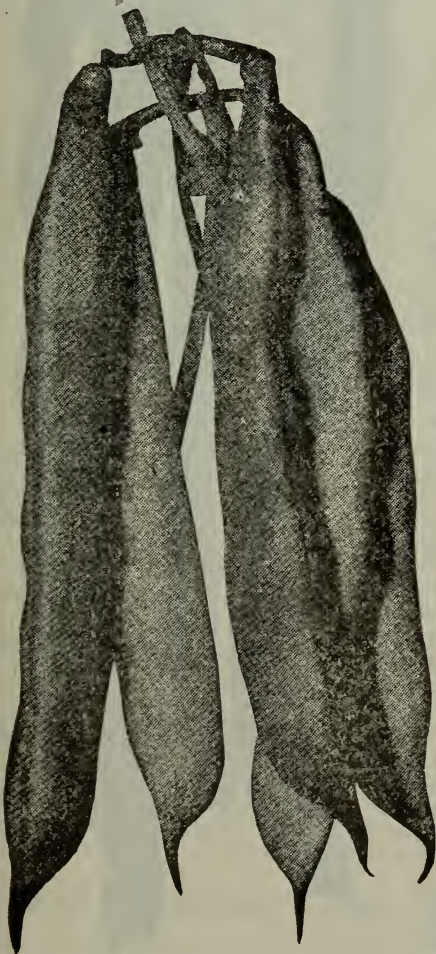
Wardwell's Kidney Wax The best quality early Wax Bean. The pods are long (6 inches), flat, a fine yellow color, brittle and entirely stringless. A very good yielder, and pods remain tender a long time. On the prairie soils of the West, a most desirable sort both for the home and garden. Yield considerably exceeds that of the common Golden Wax and is equally as early.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax

FIELD BEANS

Improved Navy or Pea Bean This is the best Bean for a farm crop that we have ever seen. The pods are filled full with medium sized, pure white, nearly round beans. It is very early, having dry beans in 80 days from planting.



Curries' Rust Proof Wax



Refugee, or 1000 to 1

ten ready to pick in forty-five days from sowing. The plants are unusually hardy, successfully withstanding early frosts; it may therefore be planted very early. This, with its quick development makes it the earliest large-podded variety.

It will always yield a large crop of handsome, long, round, fleshy pods, rich green in color and of unsurpassed tenderness if gathered young when it is practically stringless.

Pole Beans

Kentucky Wonder Vines vigorous, climbing well, and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters.

London Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry



Red Valentine

Vines moderately vigorous, with large, light colored leaves. Pods short, broad, pale green, streaked bright red as they mature. Beans large, flesh colored, splashed and spotted wine-red, and of the highest quality, either green or dry.

Lazy Wife

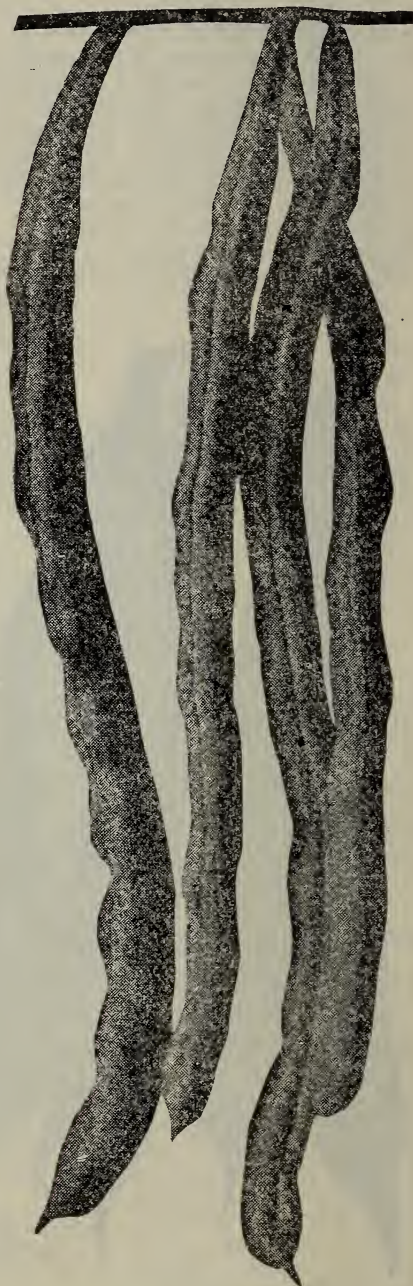
One of the best of the green podded pole beans for green shell use. The pods, borne in large clusters are 5 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless.

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

Refugee, or 1000 to 1 Vine large spreading; exceedingly hardy, very late, and for this reason used for late planting and for pickles. The pods are long, cylindrical, green and of good quality.

Pheasant Eye Is a valuable new green-podded variety. Seed white, splashed more or less at eye side with yellowish-brown.

Red Valentine This grand variety is a great improvement over the original Red Valentine, which it has now entirely supplanted, as it is very much earlier, of-



Kentucky Wonder

Dwarf Lima Beans

Henderson's Bush Lima

A dwarf form of the Small White Lima and valuable on that account and because of its extreme earliness. Vines are without runners, but continue to grow and set pods until stopped by the frost. Pods are short, flat and contain 2 to 4 beans.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima

This is a little the earliest maturing of the large seeded Lima



Henderson's Bush Lima

Beans. Vine vigorous, and productive. Pods large, thick and containing usually 4 beans which are of large size and excellent quality.

Dwarf Large White Lima

A bush form of the true Large White Lima and of equally as good quality.

POLE LIMA BEANS

Ideal Pole Lima

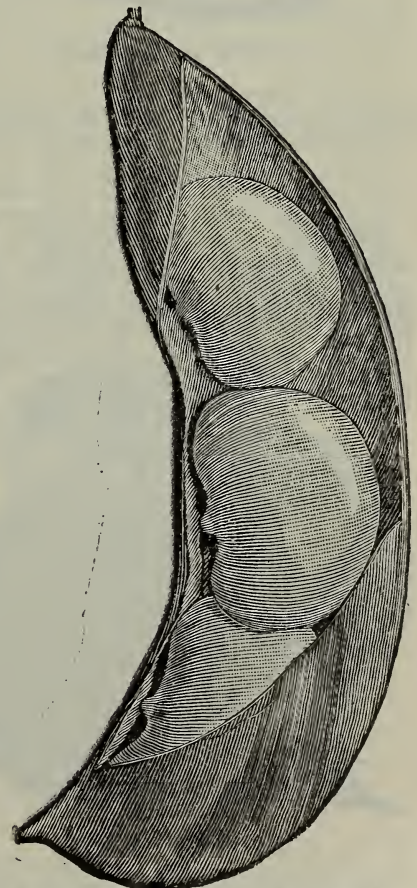
One of the largest and most valuable Lima

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima

Beans yet introduced. While the variety matures a little later than Siebert's Early Lima, the pods are much larger, and no Lima grown is so attractive in appearance.

Siebert's Early Lima Introduced in 1895. In earliness, ease of shelling, size, beauty and quality of the green beans, this variety is far in advance of all other early Limas for either garden or market. Although the pods rarely contain more than 4 beans, the total yield is enormous. Seed ovoid, flat with slight greenish tinge.

King of the Garden Lima Vines very vigorous and productive. Pods very long, well filled with 4 or 5 immense white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners.



Siebert's Early Lima

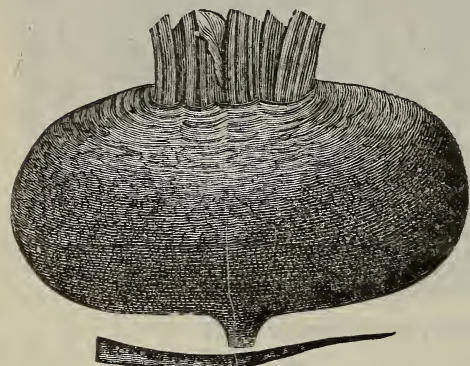
Beets

Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip

Excellent for the first early crop. Very early, with small tap root. flesh dark red, hard, crisp and tender when young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Crosby's Egyptian A selection from that old market beet, Early Egyptian, which retains the earliness of the parent stock and has an added thickness, giving it a most desirable shape. It is the deepest red, almost black in color, and of a finer quality than the Egyptian, being sweeter and even more tender, and smoother. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

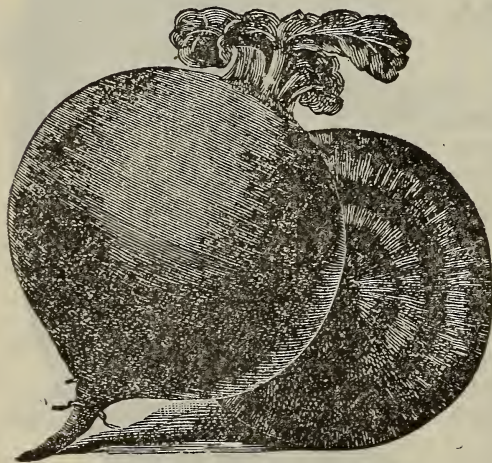
Electric As early as Egyptian, this sort is well liked in Eastern markets. It is al-



Crosby's Egyptian

very dark leaves are small and are borne on slender stems, which occupy but a small portion of the root; but it is the exquisite tenderness of the flesh and the complete absence of any stringy or woody character that so thoroughly distinguish this beet. The interior color is a very deep crimson throughout, but is ringed or zoned in a most beautiful manner, making it one of the most attractive in appearance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

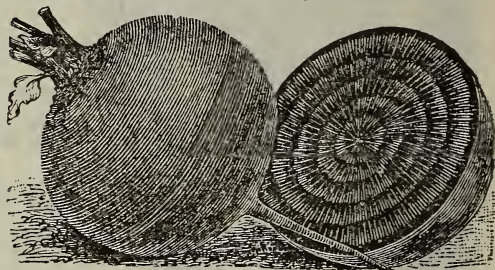
Detroit Dark Red Best for home, market or canner. Careful comparison with



Detroit Dark Red

most round, leaves small, colored very dark crimson, with rings of a lighter hue. Flavor delicate, rich and sugary. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Crimson Globe The root is of medium size, generally about three inches in diameter, very handsome in shape, being a little deeper than round, with a remarkably smooth surface. It has a very small tap root. The



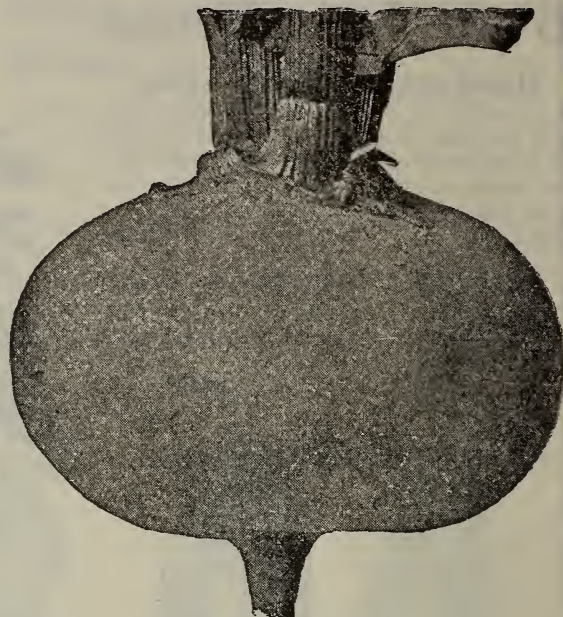
Crimson Globe

the prominent varieties on the market in this country and in Europe prove that Detroit Dark Red Turnip Beet is the finest main crop, all-purpose beet under cultivation. For the home garden it is especially desirable on account of its exquisite quality, being sweet, tender and fine grained without any trace of woodiness or stringy tendency.

For market gardeners Detroit Dark Red is the best main crop sort known. It is unusually attractive on the market, being of perfect form, deep crimson color, with small, neat tap roots. The tops are small and grow upright, so that one-third more bunches can be grown on an acre. Whether for bunching or for late markets, there is no more useful sort for the gardener. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Electric



Egyptian Blood Turnip

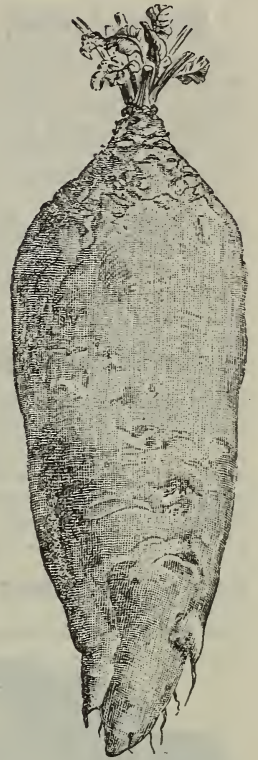
Don't Forget the Seed Collection on Inside Page of Back Cover.

Half Long Red This is an entirely distinct variety, and by far the best for winter use. The deep red roots are very symmetrical, two or three times as long as thick, and are always smooth and handsome. The flesh is a rich, dark red; very crisp and tender; never becoming woody even in portions above the ground, and it retains its good qualities longer than other sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

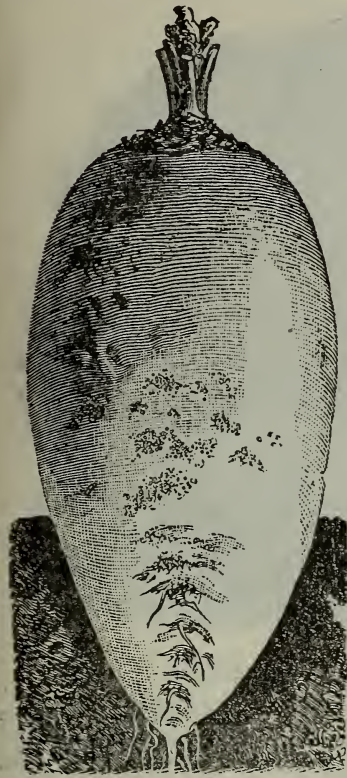
Cattle Beets

Giant Half Sugar This unites the large size of the mangel with the greater feeding value of the sugar beet. The roots average ten to twelve inches, and the outline is that of a thick wedge. The upper portion is of a soft, bright pink, shading lighter toward the bottom, where the lower portion for about one-third the length is white. Pound 40c.

Long Red or Mangels A large, long variety grown for stock feeding. Largest and heaviest cropper of all; yields up to 40 tons per acre on well prepared land. Dark foliage, with bright red skin and white flesh veined with pink. It grows well up above the ground, and is easy to harvest. Splendid for dairy feed. Leading feeders are displacing part of the daily grain ration, most profitably with mangels, since these act as a tonic for improving the



Mangel Beet



Giant Half Sugar

health of the animals, and increasing the flow of milk for dairy cows. Poultrymen also realize their value as the best substitute for greens in winter. For poultry they are used whole; for all other stock they are shredded or sliced. Pound 40c.

Brussels Sprouts

A species of the cabbage family, which produces miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads are a great delicacy, boiled in the same way as Cauliflower. Pkt. 5c.



Brussels Sprouts

Swiss Chard or Spinach

Beet A peculiar variety of beet, of which the leaves only are used. It does not make a large root, but the leaves are splendid greens, when cut young, and are equally delicious when allowed to mature. The broad, white leaf-stalks or mid-ribs are cooked and served like asparagus. Produces continually from July until fall. Pkt. 5c.



Swiss Chard

Cabbage

Sure Header A fine variety for main crop. A good shipper and a sure header. Plant has a short stem and many outer leaves. Head large, thick, somewhat flattened, very solid and uniform in size and color. Pkt. 5c; 1/2-oz. 10c; oz. 15c.

Early Jersey Wakefield

The earliest and hardest heading of first early cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for their first early crop. Its exceeding hardiness not only to resist cold but other unfavorable conditions, insures the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. The head is conical very compact, solid and of excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit of the variety makes it the best sort for very early setting. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 10c; oz. 15c.

Early Winningstadt

The heads are of the same size as the Jersey Wakefield but more sharply pointed in form and not so early. The leaves are tightly folded, the heads being the hardest of any early cabbage. It is also a popular variety to plant in summer for winter use or cutting for kraut. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 10c; oz. 15c.

Early Summer

Its great value lies in its being a first early flat cabbage, a type much pre-



Early Jersey Wakefield

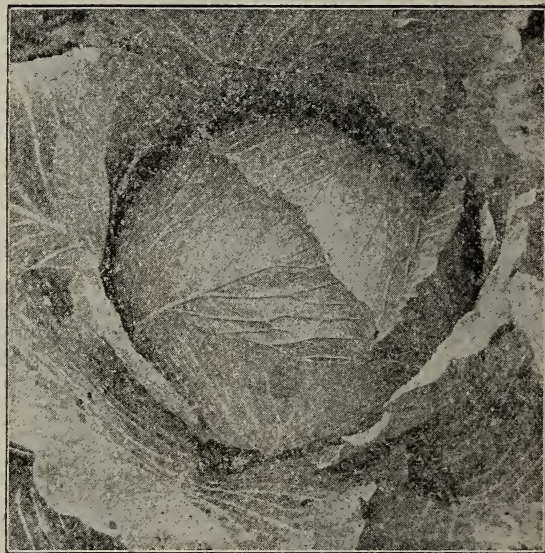
ferred over pointed heads by many people. It has a short stem and only three to four outside leaves, and these so small that they can be planted 21 inches apart. Remember this is a first early flat variety, the shape that is so popular, and that it is ready fully a week earlier than any other sort like it; its value will readily be appreciated. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 10c; oz. 15c.



Early Winningstadt



Early Summer



Copenhagen Market

Copenhagen Market

A NEW EARLY ROUND HEADED CABBAGE

Which matures as early as the Wakefields and is of a much larger size. Each plant forms a perfect, tightly folded head, averaging 5 to 8 pounds in weight and about 8 inches in diameter each way. The compact growth of the plant, the solidity of the head, its excellent flavor and extreme earliness all combine to make Copenhagen Market one of the best early cabbages that has come to our notice. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 15c, oz. 25c



Hollander, or Danish Ball Head

resisting cold and dry weather; leaves large, thick, bluish-green, covered with whitish bloom. Head round, solid, of less diameter than the Premium Flat Dutch and matures a little later. The leaves are white and tender and not only overlap or past each other more than most other sorts, but are so tightly drawn as to form an exceedingly solid head, which stands shipment better than those of any other late sort. In quality it is one of the best, being very white, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 10c; oz. 15c.

Premium Flat Dutch

This variety of the late Cabbage is a standard in all sections for winter use. Our select stock is



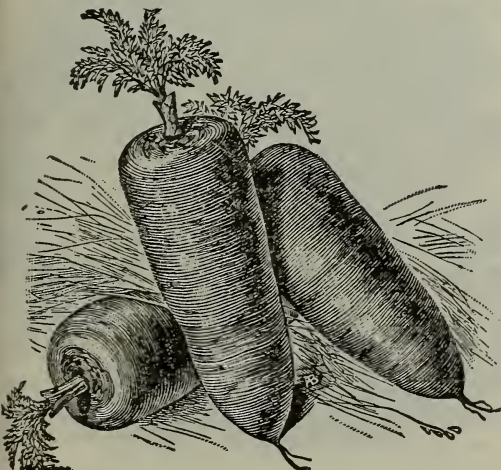
Premium Flat Dutch

unsurpassed. It makes a large, solid head, which keeps a long time without "bursting," and is adapted to more varied climate than probably any other species known. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 10c; oz. 15c.

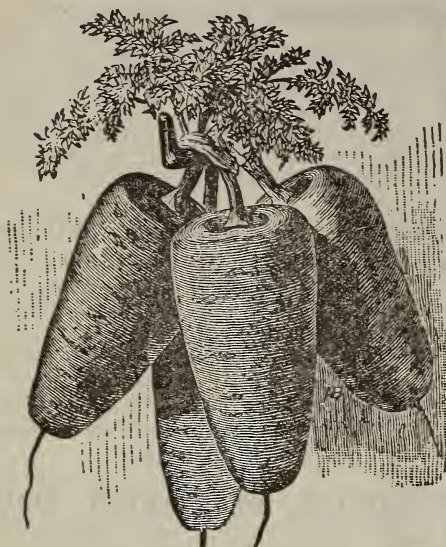
Mammoth Rock Red The largest and surest heading red Cabbage; much better than stock offered as Red Drumhead. Plant large, with numerous spreading leaves. Head large, round, very solid and of attractive deep red color. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 10c; oz. 15c.

Carrots

Early Scarlet Horn Excellent for early planting out of doors. Tops small; roots orange-red, about 6 inches long, top shaped, but tapering abruptly to a small tap. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



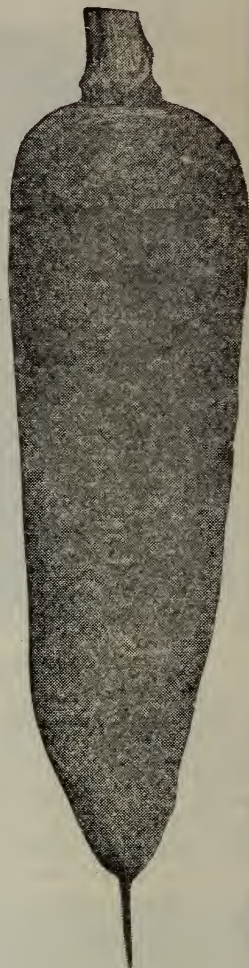
Early Scarlet Horn



CHANTENAY CARROT

Chantenay Very productive, medium early and of excellent quality. Tops medium sized, necks small. Roots small, uniformly half long or stump-rooted but tapering slightly; deep orange-red in color. Flesh very crisp and tender. Although a medium early sort, its roots are suitable for use as soon as any. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

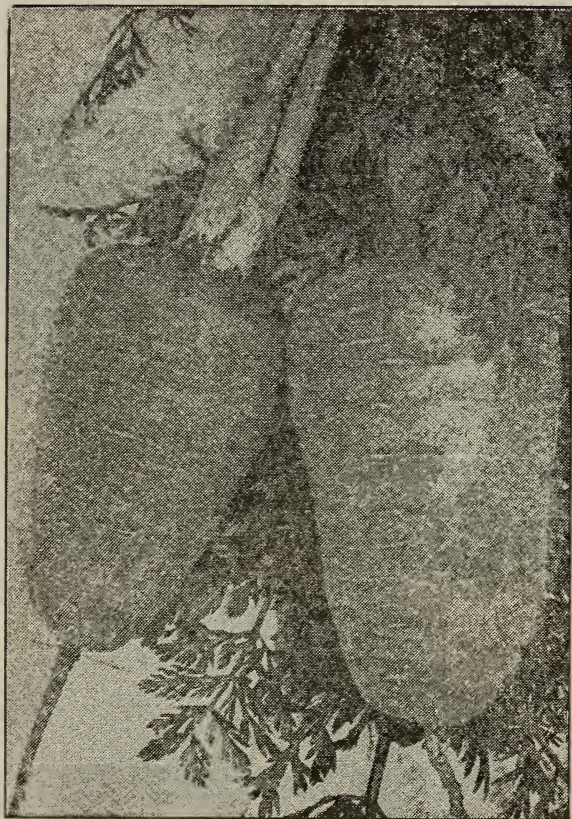
Danvers A half long, orange carrot, grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops of medium size. Roots of medium length tapering uniformly to blunt point. Flesh deep orange, crisp and tender. Although the roots of this variety are comparatively short, they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Danvers

Guerande or Oxheart

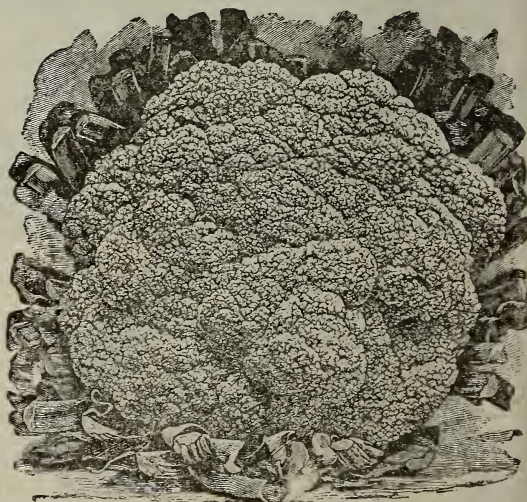
Tops are small for the size of the roots, which are comparatively short but often reach a diameter of 5 inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This variety is especially desirable for soils that are so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive on it. When young, excellent for table use, and when mature, especially good for stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



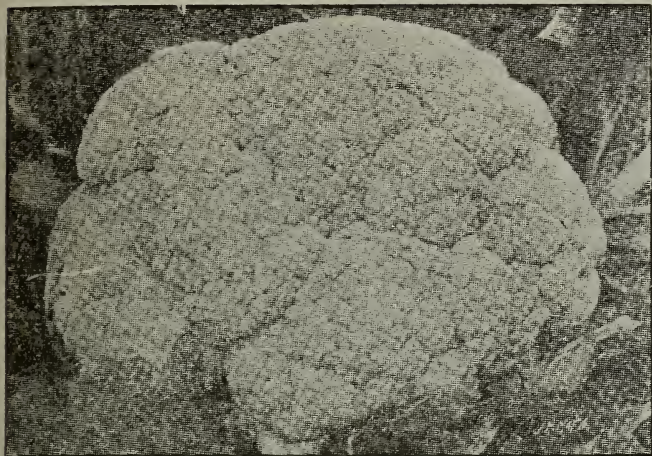
Guerande or Oxheart

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt A remarkably sure heading early Cauliflower. It is of dwarf habit with short outside leaves, and is similar in all respects to Early Snowball, and nearly as early. The heads, when ready for market, are of medium to large size, curd white, exceptionally deep, and of finest quality. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 40c.

Cauliflower



Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt



Early Snowball

side leaves, and are well suited for close planting. The heads are of medium to large size, solid, compact, round, very white and curd-like and are developed earlier than those of any other sort. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 60c.

Celery

White Plume A handsome, very early variety much in demand as a market sort on account of its attractive appearance, and the very short time required for blanching. Leaves light bright green with tips almost white. As the plants mature the inner stems and leaves turn white, and require to be earthed up but a short time before they are in condition for use. While this variety is very attractive in appearance, we do not think that it compares favorably with the Golden Yellow Self-Blanching, either in flavor or solidity.

Pkt.
5 c ;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz.
10 c.



Golden Yellow Self-Blanching

Early Paris This is very early, exceedingly hardy, easily grown and perhaps the best sort for the inexperienced grower, as it will head under conditions in which many sorts would fail. The plants are large and form large heads, which although inclined to be open, are crisp and tender and of fine quality. It keeps in condition for use a long time. Many years' experience has convinced us that this is one of the hardiest sorts. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 35c.

Early Snowball Unquestionably the earliest maturing strain of the true short-leaved Snowball type of cauliflower. Admirably adapted for forcing or wintering over for an early crop, and the most popular sort for these purposes; also one of the best sorts for late summer and fall crop. The plants are compact; with few short, out-



White Plume

Golden Yellow Self-Blanching

(French Stock) This is the best celery for early use. It is in condition as early in the fall as any, and we have yet to find an extra early sort equal in quality or appearance to our stock of Golden Yellow Self-Blanching. Critical gardeners generally depend on our stock to produce their finest early celery. Plants of medium size, compact and stocky, with yellowish-green foliage. As they mature, the inner stems turn a beautiful golden yellow, so that the blanching is effected at a minimum expenditure of time and labor. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness, and fine nutty flavor of this variety, have fully established it as the standard first early sort. Will bleach itself if shaded on the sides, but of course does better if completely shaded or banked up with dirt. Pkt. 10c.



Giant Pascal

Giant Pascal One of the most popular for winter use; a selection from the Golden Yellow Self Blanching, and adds to its parent's superior keeping qualities. Stalks very large, solid, crisp, and of a rich nutty flavor. Blanches very easily and quickly. Heart is golden, very attractive. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 10c.

Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery

The roots are the edible part of this vegetable; it is not necessary to earth up or "handle it." After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over, they are ready for use.



Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery

Large-Rooted Giant Prague

Improved form of Turnip Rooted Celery, producing large and smooth roots; roots almost round; few side roots. Large, deep green foliage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Sweet Corn

PRICES ON ALL VARIETIES OF SWEET CORN---Pint 10c; Quart 20c; postage paid. Prices on Larger Quantities: $\frac{1}{4}$ -bu. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ -bu. \$1.75; bu. \$3.50; by express or freight at buyer's expense.



Peep o' Day



Peep o' Day This variety is claimed to be the earliest sweet corn. It is of Minnesota origin and has been offered in the Minnesota market from five to seven days earlier than any other well known kind in the trade. Ear five inches long, perfectly formed, well filled. The corn is tender and sweet. We are very positive about the earliness of this variety, and that our customers will make no mistake in planting some of it for first early. Our stock came from the producers seven years ago and has been improved by our seed with full confidence that it is the best to be had.

White Cob Cory Stalks about four and one-half feet high and bear two and even three ears, which are six to seven inches long, and eight rowed, with large, somewhat coarse but sweet and tender grain.



White Cob Cory

Black Mexican This corn when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white but the ripe grain is black or bluish-black. It is surpassed by none in tenderness. For family use, it is considered by many to be the most desirable of the medium late sorts.

If you are looking for a fine table Corn--something of extra quality, don't overlook our Golden Bantam. See description on following page.



Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

Golden Bantam We regard Golden Bantam Sweet Corn as the best early variety grown. It has many distinctive merits which commend it to every grower of sweet corn.

Earliness. Golden Bantam Sweet Corn, though not quite as early as Peep o' Day, matures a week or ten days later, when planted at the same time. Its superior quality and flavor, however, make it well worth waiting for. This variety is suitable, not only for early planting, on account of its hardiness, but a succession of sowings may be made during the season, producing a continuous supply until frost.

Flavor. Golden Bantam is the richest in flavor of all varieties—a sweet corn of which one will never tire. Gardeners are frequently asked for "the yellow corn which was so sweet and rich in flavor." Golden Bantam, combining as it does these two qualities, is always most highly desired.

Color. Golden Bantam, when picked at the proper stage of growth, is a rich-creamy yellow. This deepens to an orange as it ripens. Its first appearance often leads the purchaser to doubt its being a sweet corn. A trial, however, soon convinces that the quality is not lessened by the color. It has to be tasted to be appreciated, as it's the sweetest, most toothsome corn ever produced.

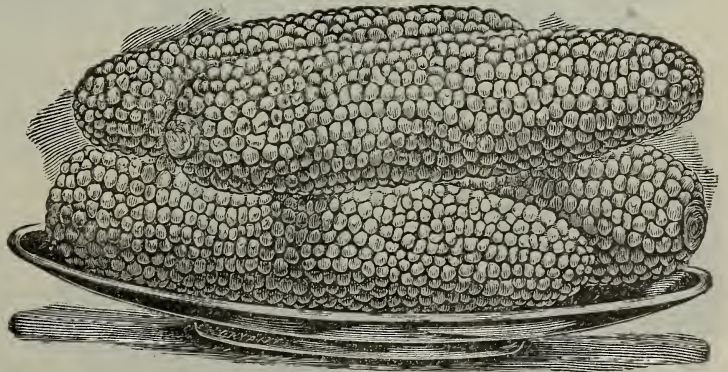
Character of Growth. Golden Bantam is dwarf in growth, usually from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. The stalks have light foliage, and being small, may stand very closely together; in this way a large crop may be produced on a small area. The ears of Golden Bantam are 6 to 7 inches in length, just right to handle at the table. The kernels are wider than most sweet corn and of good depth, the percentage of corn to cob being greater than on any other early variety. There are 8 to 12 rows of kernels on an ear.

We have yet to hear of one grower, who has planted our Golden Bantam Sweet Corn, and was not well pleased with same if the weather conditions were favorable. From all points come letters from pleased customers. The seed we offer this year is all of our own growing and curing, and we guarantee it the same as our field corn.

Country Gentleman

We have a stock of this excellent sweet corn that is exceptionally true to type. There is no sweet corn that compares with the Country Gentleman for sweetness. It is the variety par excellence where quality is desired. Market gardeners who make a specialty of growing for hotels and high class restaurant trade, use this variety in preference to any other.

For home use it will be found superior, and it is very productive. The fact that it is a favorite with canners proves its merits.



Country Gentleman

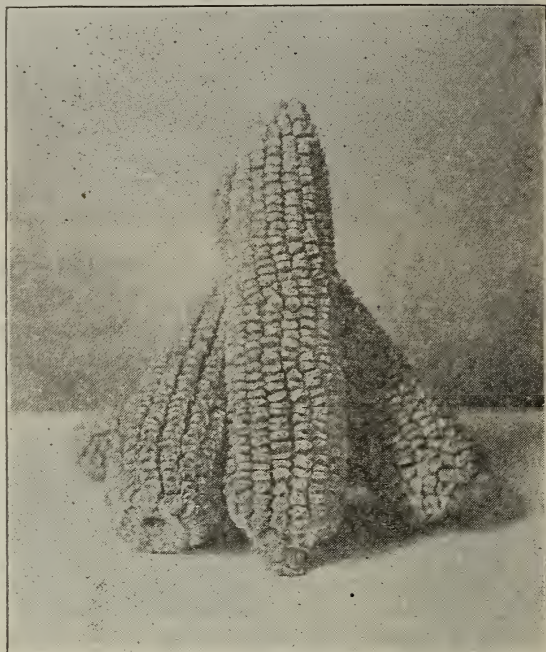
**Early Evergreen****Stowell's Evergreen**

This standard main crop variety excels

all other late sorts in sweetness and productiveness. It is more popular than any other sort for canning, for marketing and for the home garden. Great care has to be exercised in the selection of stock to grow seed from, as this variety has a tendency toward deterioration and a shorter grain. To avoid dissatisfaction, all planters should seek seed which has been especially selected and not plant anything which may be offered as Evergreen at low figures. We have a large and growing trade among canners and market gardeners who must have a genuine Stowell's Evergreen, and our stock is known far and wide as the safest seed for all purposes. There has been a tendency in the seed trade in the last few years to disregard quality for the sake of low price, and this makes it necessary for seedmen who give care to the selection of their stock, to call especial attention to the fact.

Early Evergreen

Is a new corn with ears eight inches long, and fourteen to eighteen rows, mostly. The size of the ear is retained in this new type, and the depth of the grain has been added to by the narrower kernel. The rows on the ear are more uniformly straight, but the height of the stalk and the productiveness are the same as in the older type. It is a magnificent kind for market gardeners and for main crop in every home garden. It ripens twelve days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and is good for all purposes. The kernels are very sweet and tender, and when eaten from the cob, break off free from husky tips so common to some otherwise fine table corns. Remains green a long time; two plantings will extend the season until frost.

**Stowell's Evergreen****Green Cluster****Cress****Curled or Pepper Grass**

The leaves of this small salad are much frilled or curled and are used as a garnishing; also desirable with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. Of rapid growth; about one foot high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Cucumbers**Green Cluster**

Vines vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, uniformly thick end; dark green but paler toward the blossom end. Very productive sort. Its earliness and its very high quality make it a good variety for planting in June and July for late pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Early Short Green or Early Frame An excellent sort both for table use and for pickling. Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight and a little smaller at the ends; bright green at the blossom end. Comes into condition for use a later than Early Cluster and keeps green a long time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Chicago Pickling

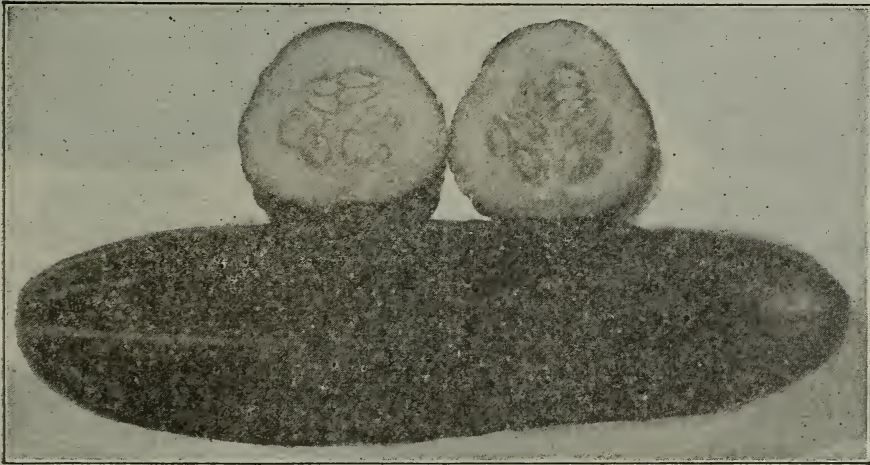
Chicago or Westerfield Pickling

A variety esteemed above all others by Chicago market gardeners and grown extensively for the large pickling establishments in this vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end, with large and prominent spines; color a deep green. It combines all the good qualities of an early cucumber. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10



Early Short Green or Early Frame

Early White Spine One of the best sorts for table use. Vines vigorous, bearing blue-green fruit, which are often from ten to twelve inches in length, smooth, round, of fine quality. Especially recommended for hot bed culture. The seed we offer is taken from fruit selected for its ideal form, uniformity in size, shape, color and general appearance. A satisfactory variety in every way. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

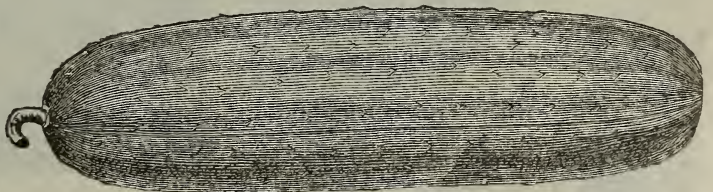


White Spine

Evergreen White Spine Beautiful in shape and color and of the finest quality. The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green, with very white, crisp and tender flesh. Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c.

Improved Long Green

Not so abundant a bearer as some sorts, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles. Fruit long and slim, not surpassed by any variety. This is not the ordinary Long Green, but a much superior sort, being longer and of better proportions. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



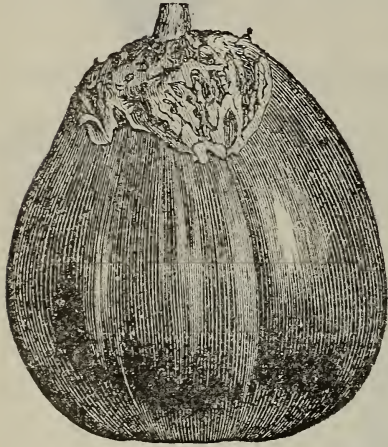
Improved Long Green



Thorburn's Everbearing

Egg Plant

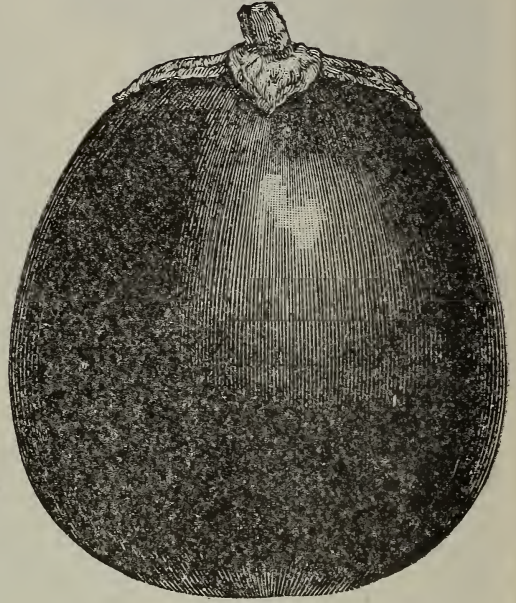
Improved New York Purple This variety is a general favorite both for market and home garden. Plants spineless. Usually produces four to six large, smooth, fine, dark colored, oval fruit. Early, productive and of excellent quality. The vigor and productiveness of the plant, and the large size of its fruit makes it the most profitable for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c.



Improved New York Purple

Early Long Purple

This is very early maturing; fruit long, rich purple, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.



Black Pekin

Black Pekin It combines in itself many characteristics which are very valuable. It is early, in fact the earliest good market variety. It is very desirable in color, being a jet black. Shape is well shown in illustration. It is dwarf growing and bears its fruit close to the main stem. Very popular with market gardeners who wish the earliest and best of all large-fruited egg plants. Pkt. 5c.

Endive

Large Green Curled An early, vigorous growing variety having the mid-ribs of its outer leaves usually tinged with rose. The dense mass of finely cut leaves formed in the center blanches very readily. Highly esteemed and much used for salads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Ever White Curled Plant moderately dense with divided leaves which are very light in color, even the outer ones being nearly white. Considered by many to be the most beautiful sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Endive

Thorburn's Everbearing

Small size, very early and enormously productive and valuable as a green pickler. It continues to flower and produce fruit until killed by the frost, whether the cucumbers are picked off or not. Remarkably solid, with very few seeds, and of very fine quality, both for slicing or pickling. Invariably of perfect form even when very small. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Dill

This herb is used in large quantities in the making of Dill Pickles, also for flavoring vinegar. Pkt. 5c.

Kohl Rabi

Early White Vienna

Extremely early with distinctly small tops. Bulbs of medium size; white, handsome and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Early Purple Vienna

Very early, with small tops, the leaf stems being tinged with purple. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Kale or Borecole

Tall Green Grows about 2 ft. high. So hardy as to be able to withstand winters in the Middle States. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Kohl Rabi



Kale--Tall

Dwarf Curled Scotch

A finely curled, spreading, low growing variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Salamander



Kale--Dwarf

Lettuce

Salamander (Seed Black)

A large, compact, light green head of excellent quality. Leaves broad, thick, somewhat crumpled and closely overlapping so that the inner ones are very finely blanched. One of the most satisfactory heading lettuces for growing outdoors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Early Prize Head

This old standard variety is still the best of the thin-leaved clustering sorts for the home garden, but it is not a good kind to ship long distances as the leaves are so tender that they are easily broken. The leaves are large, crinkled bright green tinged with brownish-red and exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet; it forms a large, loose head. Purchasers may rely on finding this lettuce the best flavored of any they ever put on their table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

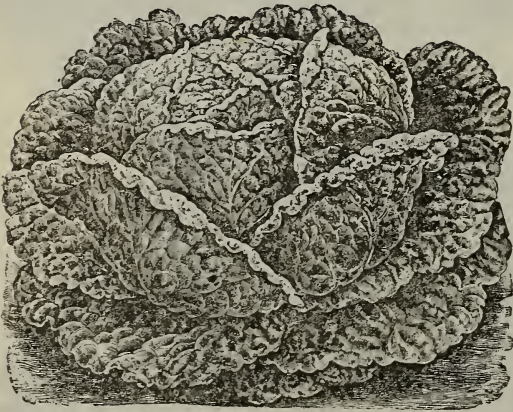


Early Prize Head

**Black Seeded Simpson**

very young. Popular in New York markets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Hanson The plant is compact and forms a large, flat cabbage-like head and is so slow to form a seed that it often fails to seed at all. The outer leaves are bright green with light colored veins; inner leaves light and usually curved and twisted at the base; very tender and sweet. A reliable and deservedly popular summer heading variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

**Hanson**

Big Boston (Seed White) A popular sort for outside winter culture, and also in demand as a compact, large heading, forcing sort. Plants large, very hardy and vigorous; leaves broad, comparatively smooth, but wavy at edge; thin and very hard. Color bright, light green; when well grown are quite tender. Grown extensively in the South as a winter lettuce. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

**Simpson's Early Curled****Big Boston****Black Seeded Simpson**

We have a fine strain of this lettuce carefully selected. This is the most popular sort on the Chicago market. It forms large, loose heads. Leaves thin and exceedingly tender, of light green to golden yellow. Best sort for forcing or early outdoor planting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Simpson's Early Curled

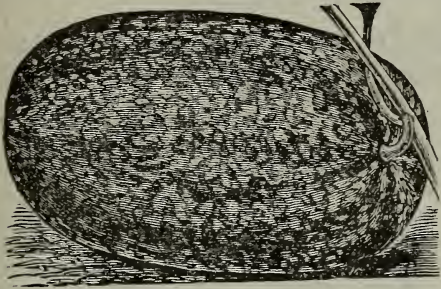
An early, erect growing, clustering variety. Leaves broad, often frilled and blistered, and formed into a loose head. Light green in color and exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. It may be sown thickly and cut when

Leeks Large Carenton

Favorite market sort of enormous size; large, broad leaves; flavor is very mild. Pkt. 5c.

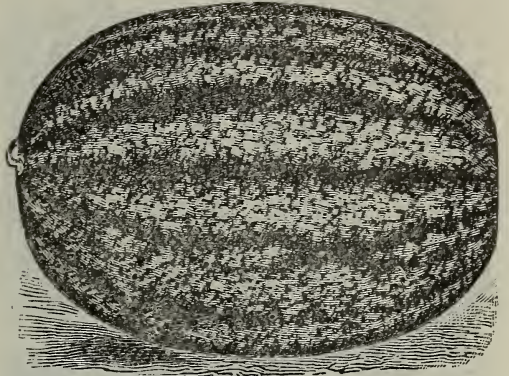
Water Melons

Cole's Early Decidedly early, will mature farther north than many other sorts. Of medium size, very productive. Flesh of right red color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Cole's Early

Phinney's Early A valuable variety for use in the north, as it is hardy and a sure cropper. Vines vigorous and productive. fruiting quite



Phinney's Early

early; fruit medium sized oblong, smooth, marbled with two shades of green; rind thin; flesh tender and crisp. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



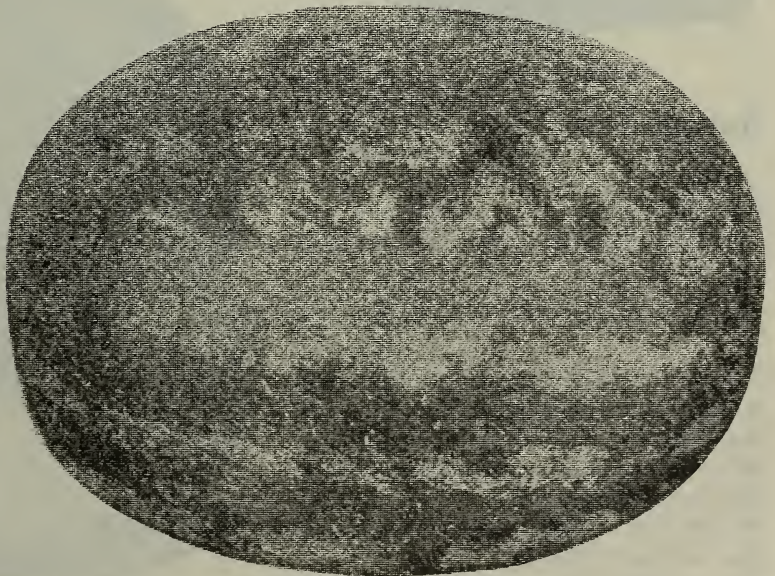
Ice Cream

Ice Cream (White Seed-ed) A splendid melon for the North, to grow in the home garden or for local market, having a thin rind a beautiful crimson core, which is always fine grained and cannot be surpassed in flavor. Very prolific; early; a magnificent grower. It is one of the best for home purposes, ripening in about 75 days. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

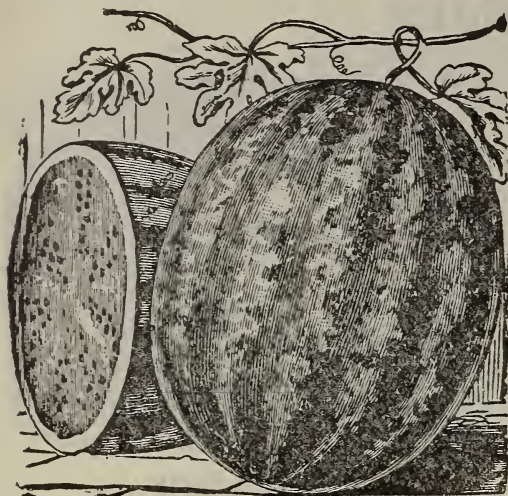
Sweetheart Very popular. One of the best. This fine vari-

ety is an entirely distinct and handsome water melon. Vines vigorous and productive, ripening early. Fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly marked with light and dark green lines. Flesh bright red, solid, very tender and deliciously sweet. The melons retain their good qualities for a long time after ripening and being gathered. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Peerless One of the best sorts for the market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers. Vines moderately vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit medium sized, oval. Color bright green, finely mottled; rind thin, flesh scarlet, solid, crisp, tender and very sweet. This melon has given excellent results on the black soils of Illinois. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Sweetheart



Kolb's Gem

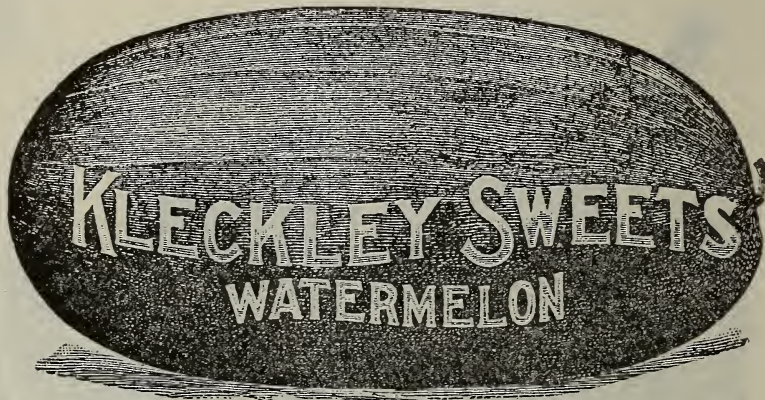
Kolb's Gem Probably the most extensively grown for long distance shipping of any water melon ever originated. The flesh is bright red and of good flavor. Melons large, of very thick, oval, blocky form; skin handsomely marked in stripes of light green. One of the most productive and best keeping melons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Monte Cristo or Kleckley Sweets

There is no melon superior in quality to a strain of Monte Cristo or Kleckley Sweets. The bright scarlet flesh is the ideal of water melon quality; firm free from stringiness or cotton and "as sweet as sugar." The melon is oblong in shape, about twenty inches in length by ten to twelve inches in diameter. The skin is a rich dark green; the rind is thin and brittle and for this reason the melon is a poor shipper. For the home garden and local market it should always be given a place. Many growers have expressed their satisfaction to us with the growth of this melon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

CITRON for Preserves

Fruit round and smooth. Is not eaten raw, but is used for making a very clear, transparent preserve of peculiarly fine flavor. Flesh white and solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

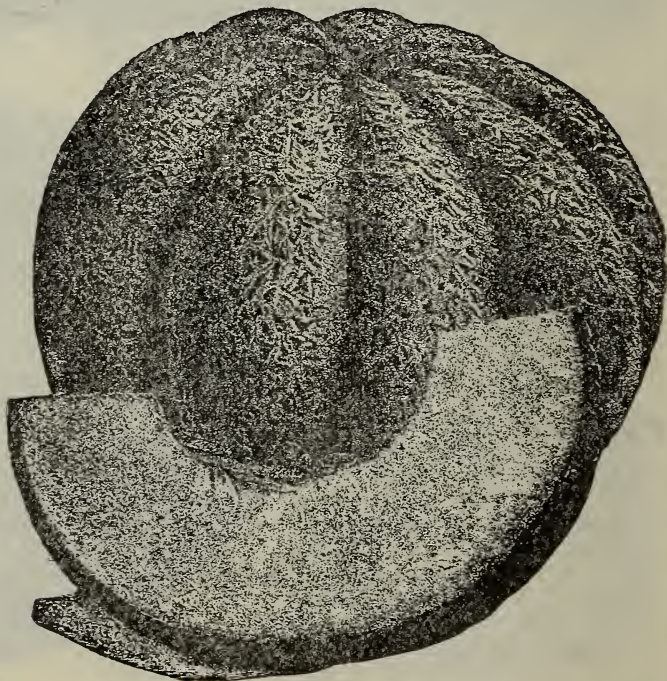


Netted Gem

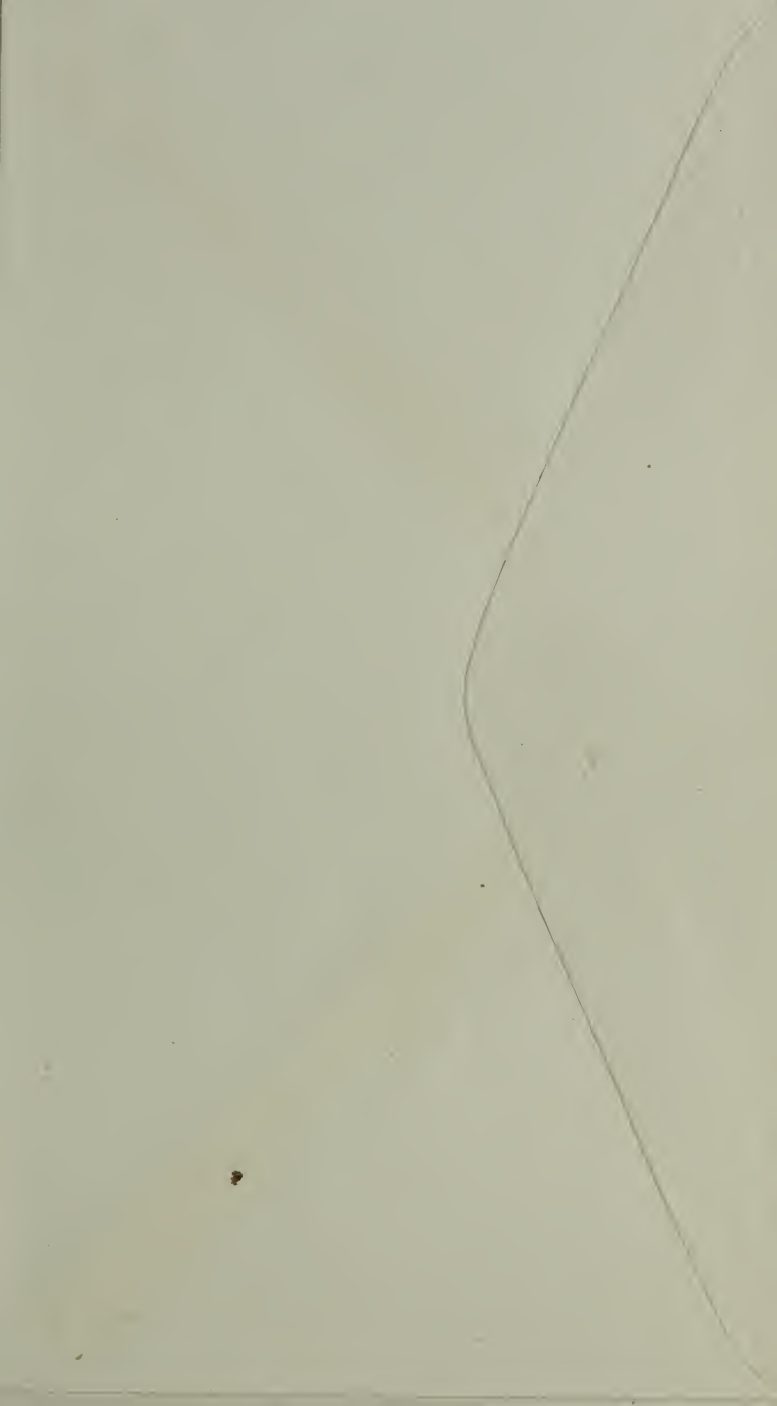
Netted Gem Slightly oval in form, finely netted, being a light golden hue when fully ripened. Flesh light green in color, melting and luscious in flavor; ripens close to the skin. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Rocky Ford This has become one of the most popular of the small or basket melons, and is shipped in great quantities from Colorado and Arizona. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed; densely covered with fine netting. Flesh thick, green, very sweet, highly flavored. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of this early sort, the fruit being very uniform in shape and quality, even size, desirable shipping melon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Musk Melons



Rocky Ford



ROCHELLE SEED COMPANY, ROCHELLE, ILLINOIS

Shipping point if different from Post Office.....

Cash

Total.....

Purchaser pays transit charges on quantities larger than those named above, as well as on
FARM SEEDS and IMPLEMENTS

[illegible]

**The Osage**

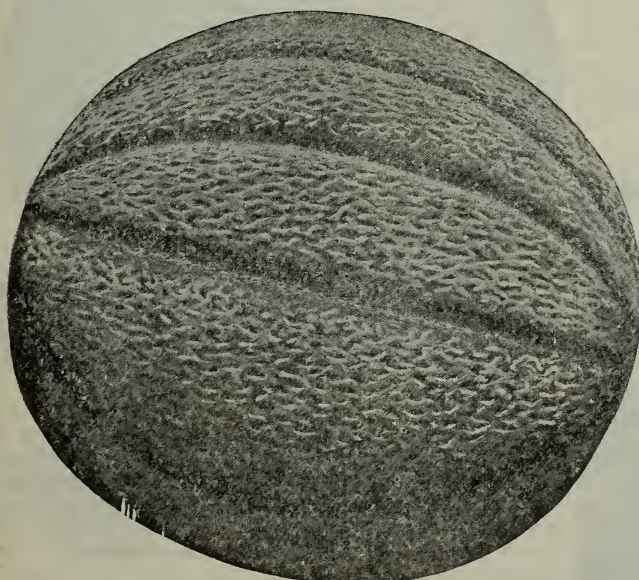
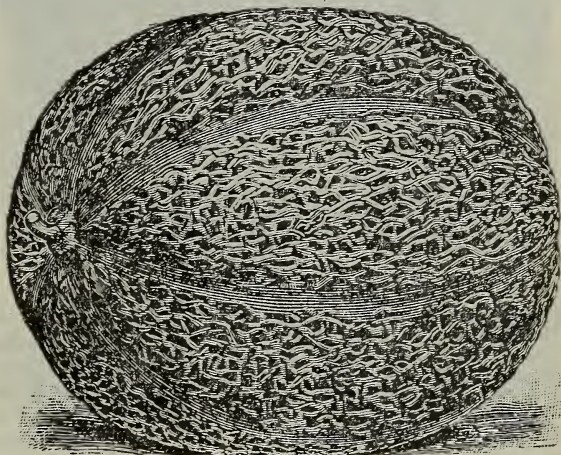
The Osage Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, banded with lighter streaks; covered more or less with a shallow netting. The flesh is a deep salmon in color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit; of exceptionally fine quality. A favorite variety for the later markets. We have taken a great deal of pains to develop the thick, deep, rich colored and fine flavored flesh of this sort. A remarkably fine variety and a profitable sort for market gardeners. Good keeping and shipping melon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Paul Rose In the Paul Rose we have a successful cross of the Osage with the Netted Gem, which combines the sweetness of one with the fine netting of the other. In fact a large sized Netted Gem with deep orange flesh. A great producer and as early as the Netted Gem. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Banana Very odd, 18 to 20 inches long; yellow flesh, blending from light green to rich salmon. Fragrant and one of the most delicious of melons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Burrell Gem The originator says: "The new Rocky Ford with Golden Meat." This describes the melon fully, as in appearance it looks just as the best types of green-fleshed Gems or Rocky Fords do. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Improved Large Nutmeg Vines vigorous, hardy productive; fruit large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed and covered with a coarse netting; flesh very thick and of the highest flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

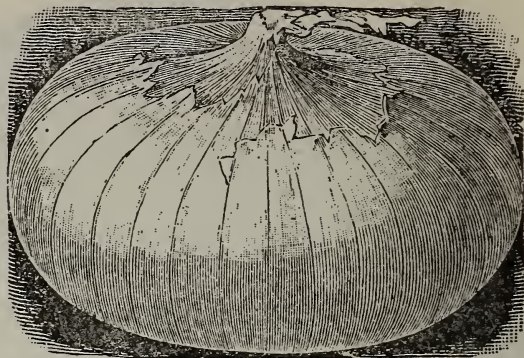
**Emerald Gem****Paul Rose**

Emerald Gem A very early, yellow fleshed melon of small to medium size. One of the very best for the home garden. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruits globular or slightly flattened, somewhat irregular ribbed and very slightly tinged with yellow as the fruit matures; flesh deep salmon-yellow, thick, ripening close to the rind; juicy, melting and very highly flavored. This splendid variety in many large markets leads all others on account of its sweetness and convenient size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Our Prices In comparing our prices, bear in mind that we pay the postage, unless otherwise noted. Our Prices have been placed as low as possible for First Quality and Honest Seeds.

Onion Seed

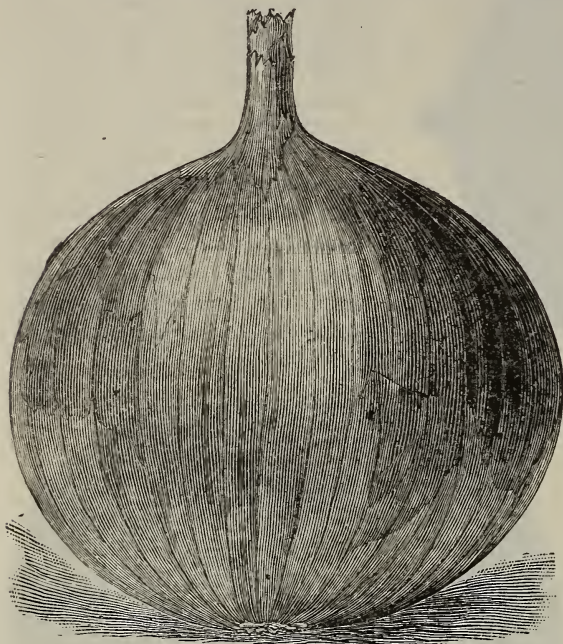
Extra Early Flat Red Although one of the first red sorts to ripen, still the bulbs are firm and keep remark-



Extra Early Flat Red

ably well. A medium sized, flat variety; an abundant producer and uniform in size and shape; moderately strong flavored and comes into use a week or ten days earlier than Large Red Wethersfield. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.00; lb. \$2.00.

Large Red Wethersfield This is the standard red variety, and a favorite in the East where immense crops are grown for shipments. Bulb large, flattened, yet quite thick. Skin deep purplish-red; flesh purplish-white, moderately fine grained and rather strong flavored. Very productive, the best keeper, and one of the most popular for general cultivation. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.00; lb. \$2.00.

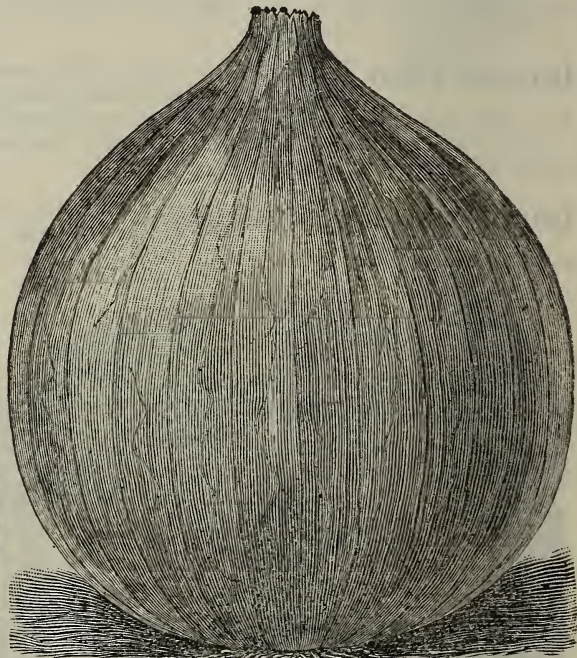


Prizetaker

Prizetaker A perfectly globe shaped onion with a straw colored skin. An excellent keeper; exceedingly fine flavor. They attain immense size, 15 to 20 inches being often reached, if started early in hot beds and transplanted so they may have a long season in which to reach their mature size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.00; lb. \$2.00.

White Portugal or American Silverskin

A mild and pleasant onion of somewhat flattened shape when matured, but globular when sown thickly for sets or pickling. Has a beautiful, white skin. It is very popular for family use, and one of the best for pickling, slicing or boiling. A favorite with many when young as a salad or bunching onion. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.50; lb. \$3.00.



Southport Yellow Globe

Southport Yellow Globe The skin is a rich brownish yellow; the flesh is white, crisp and fine grained. It is entirely distinct from the Danvers type, having distinct characteristics of its own. It is large in size, a heavy cropper, and an excellent keeper. It is sure to satisfy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.00; \$2.00.





Southport White Globe

Southport White Globe A most desirable variety for the home garden. Yields abundantly, producing large, handsome and finely shaped, clear white bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained and of mild flavor and more attractive than the colored sorts when cooked. To produce the most beautiful white onions so much sought in every market, one must first have good seed; second, grow them well on rich land; third, exercise great care in harvesting and curing the crop. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$2.00, lb. \$4.00.



Southport Red Globe

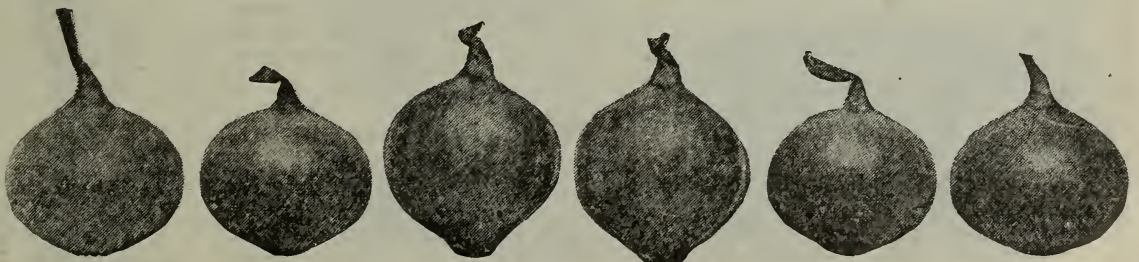
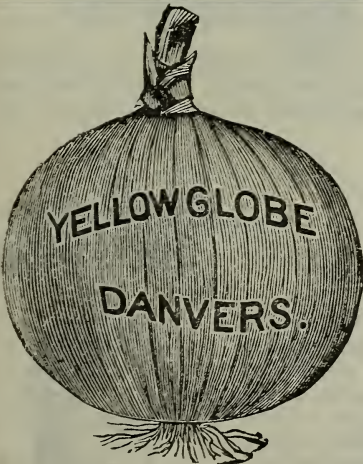
Southport Red Globe The handsomest and most richly colored of all red onions. In all markets globe onions are in great demand, being of such shape that there is practically no waste. The onion which is perhaps the best known throughout the United States is the Southport strain. The Red Southport is perfectly globe shaped and very handsome in color. The onions measure from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and are very uniform both in size and shape. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 55c, $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.00, lb. \$2.

Yellow Globe

Danvers One of the most extensively used yellow onions. Bulbs of medium size, globe shaped with small neck, and ripen very evenly. Flesh white, crisp and of mild, excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 55c, $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.00, lb. \$2.00.

Onion Sets

The planting of Onion Sets is increasing rapidly year after year. They are used for several purposes. The bottom sets produce a large onion ready to market from four to six weeks earlier than can be had by sowing the seed. Bottom Sets also produce good green onions on most any soil in half the time it takes to raise them from seed. **Owing to the extreme wet season, Onion Sets are not keeping well and will likely be scarce and high. We have quoted the price as we go to press, but will be compelled to change, if the market goes too high.**



White Bottom Sets
Qt. 15c.

Red Bottom Sets
Qt. 15c; 2 qts. 25c.

Yellow Bottom Sets
Qt. 15c; 2 qts. 25c.

Parsnips

Parsnips do best on a deep, rich, sandy soil but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill shaped.

Long Dutch or White Sugar

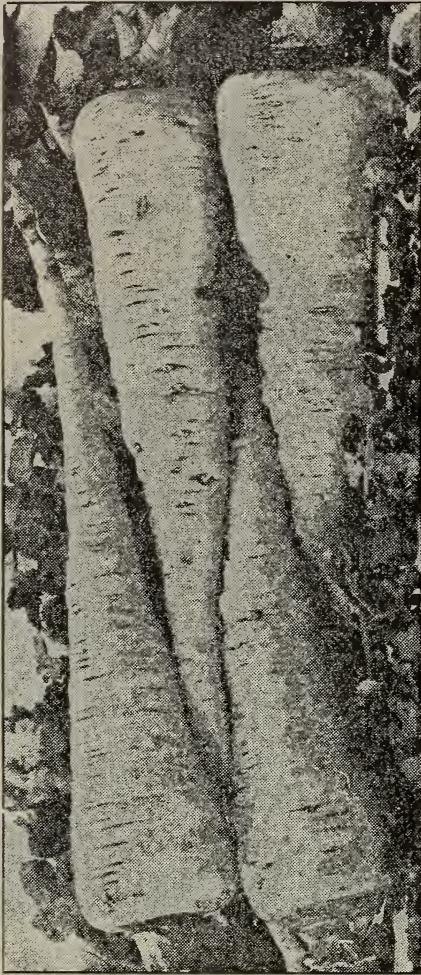
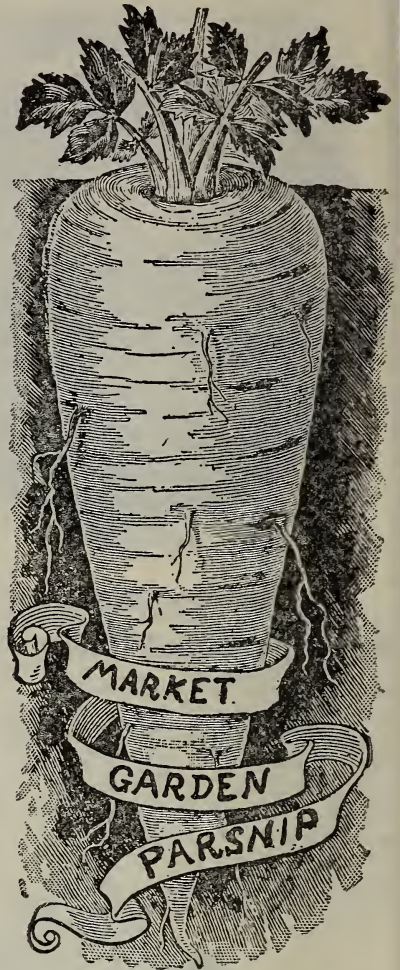
Roots very long, white, smooth, tender and of most excellent flavor. Very hardy and will keep through the winter without protection. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Hollow Crown or

Guernsey Root white, very tender with a smooth, clear skin. This variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from depression in the top or crown of the root. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Market Garden

This is the very best Parsnip of this shaped root under cultivation; matures early and yields a large crop. The roots grow to a fine size, enabling them to be dug easily; are very smooth, flesh is fine grained and of excellent quality. This Parsnip will give the best of satisfaction wherever grown. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c



Hollow Crown or Guernsey

Parsley

Very useful for flavoring soups and stews and for garnishing. The green leaves are used for flavoring, or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to powder and kept in bottles until used.

Parsley succeeds best on rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than the Parsnip in germinating and should be sown as early as possible in the spring. When the plants of the curled varieties are about three inches high, cut off all the leaves; the plants will then start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled and later.

Champion Moss Curled

This is one of the most popular sorts both for the market and home garden. Leaves are very finely cut and so closely crisped or curled as to resemble moss. Excellent for garnishing and flavoring, also as a decorative plant. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.



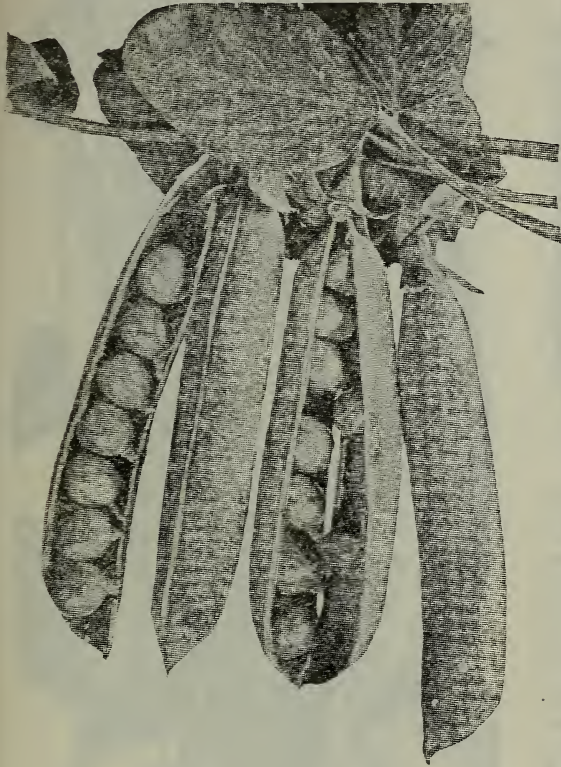
Long Dutch



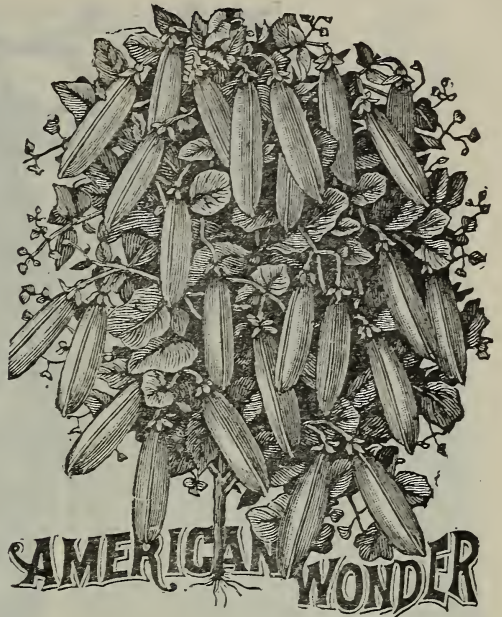
Champion Moss Curled Parsley

Peas

American Wonder Height ten inches. This variety heads the list of early peas in flavor and quality. The vines bear a great abundance of good sized pods containing five to eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas. This the earliest of the dwarf wrinkled varieties; plantings in June having matured in 33 days. The seed is medium sized, wrinkled and pale green. These Peas are especially adapted for family use, as they require no brush or other support. Pt. 15c, qt. 25c.



Nott's Excelsior



McLean's Little Gem A very desirable early, green wrinkled dwarf variety. The vine is very productive and grows to a height of from fifteen to eighteen inches. The pods are of medium size and crowded with six to eight very large peas of fine quality. The seed is green, large, wrinkled, often flattened. Pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

Nott's Excelsior The best early dwarf pea. It combines the good qualities of the American Wonder and McLean's Little Gem Peas. The vines are larger and more productive than the American Wonder, earlier than McLean's Little Gem, and average about twelve inches high. The peas are not surpassed in sweetness and quality. Seed wrinkled and green in color. A most desirable sort for the market gardener and unsurpassed for the home garden. Pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

First and Best

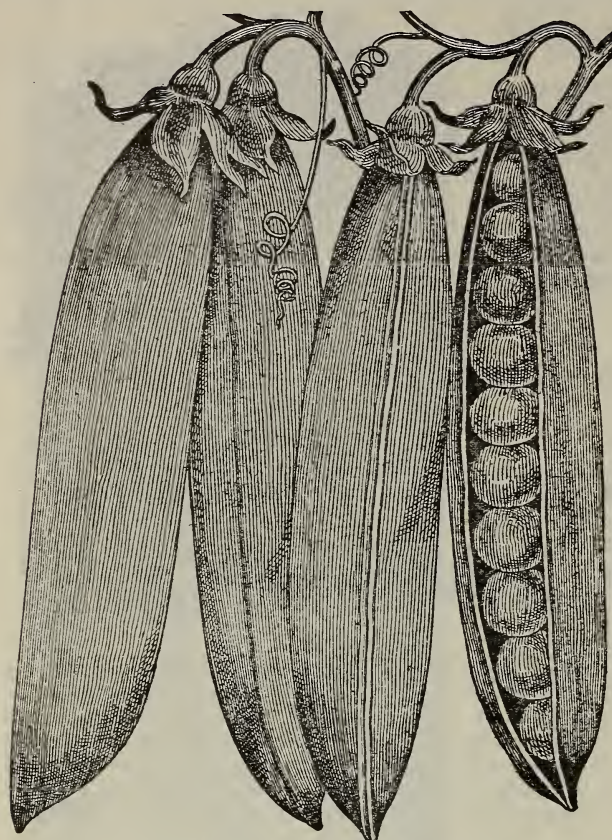
Early, productive and hardy, with a strong, vigorous vine, from two and one-half to three feet in height. Is ready for table use in 50 to 52 days from planting. Seed round, rather small and white in color. Pt. 15c, qt. 25c.

Alaska The best early, green seeded variety. The dark green color of the pods make it excellent pea for shipping long distances. Very early and uniform grower. A popular sort for canners and shippers. 2½ ft. high. Pt. 15c, qt. 25c.



McLean's Little Gem



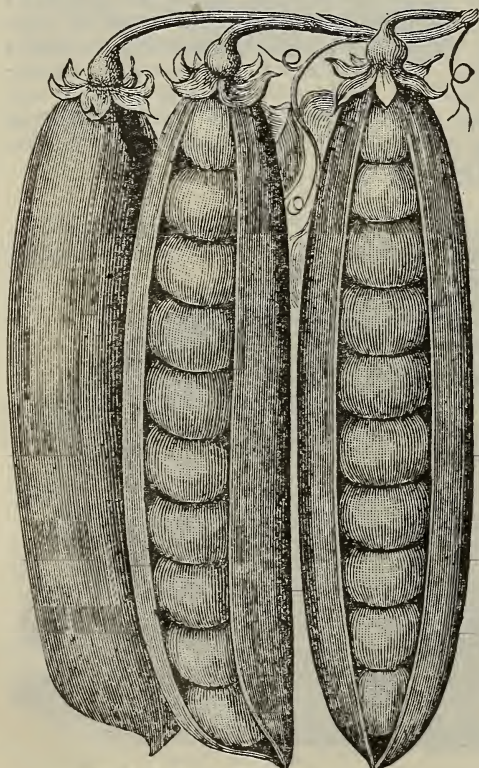


Horsford's Market Garden

Horsford's Market Garden The vine is of medium height, hardy and very productive, giving the great-

est number of pods of any on our list. Foliage dark green, leaves small. Pods contain five to seven medium sized,

sweet, dark green peas which retain their sweetness after canning. Pt. 15c; qt. 25c.



Potlatch or Big Dinner Pea

Maud S. An extra early strain of the early, white-seeded, round, smooth Pea. The essential points of the extra early Pea are, earliness in ripening (so that one picking will gather the crop), and uniformity of type. Our strain combines all these features. There is none better. Pods are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, 5 to 7 peas in a pod, vine 20 to 26 inches high. Pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

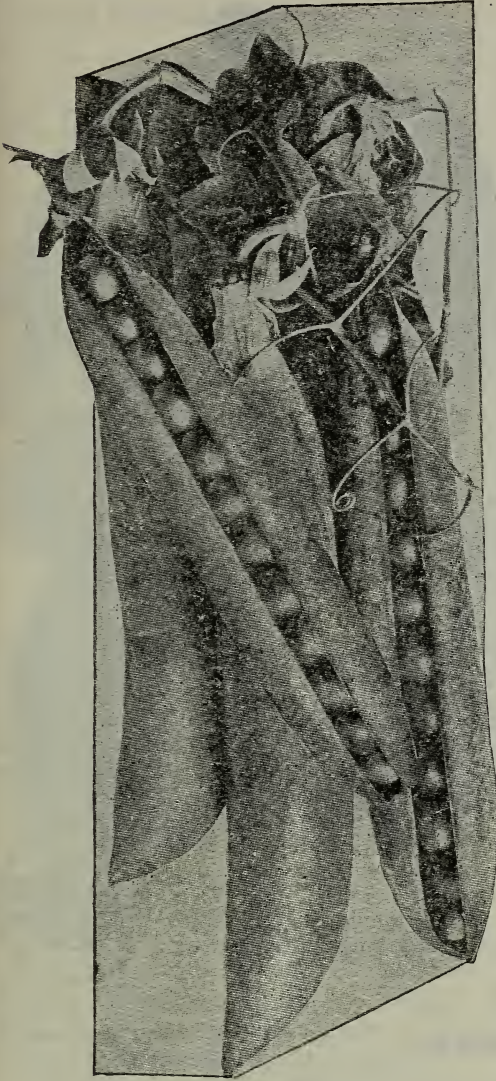


Maud S.

Potlatch or "Big Dinner"

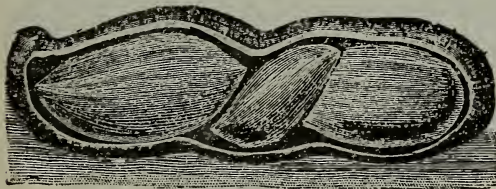
The Pea That All Progressive Market Gardeners are Growing

We consider ourselves most fortunate indeed to be able to offer this great pea called Potlatch. A variety from which any one may expect great things. Potlatch is Cheenook Indian for Big Dinner, hence the name Potlatch. The vines are vigorous, growing 20 to 24 inches high with unusually dark green foliage, which can be distinguished from that of other peas a long distance away. The long pods are a rich, dark green in color, and often measure 6 inches or more in length, with 9 to 11 enormous peas in a pod. No variety known will produce more pods, and no pods could possibly shell out better. Pt. 20c; qt. 35c.



Gradus or Prosperity

try but much used a
inner lining found
in the ordinary var-
ieties of garden
peas. They are
used in much the
same way as snap-
or string beans.
The best of these
edible podded sorts
is the Luscious
Sugar of which we
offer a very fine
strain. Pt. 20c;
qt. 35c.



Peanut

Gradus or Prosperity

The most popular high quality, extra wrinkled pea. This remarkable pea is not only large and of the best quality, but it is within a few days as early as the small, round, extra early sorts. Gradus is a wrinkled pea growing about thirty inches high. The pods are four inches or more in length, well filled with luscious peas, eight to ten or more in a pod. Pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

Large White Marrow-fat

fat Cultivated very extensively for canning. Vines about five feet high and of strong growth. Pods large, cylindrical, rough, light colored and well filled; seed large, smooth, round and light yellow. Pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

Large Black Eye Marrowfat An excellent variety, weighing about 6

rowfat An excellent variety, growing about five feet high; a very prolific bearer of large pods. Can be recommended as one of the very best Marrowfat sorts. Pt. 10c; qt. 15c.

Champion of England

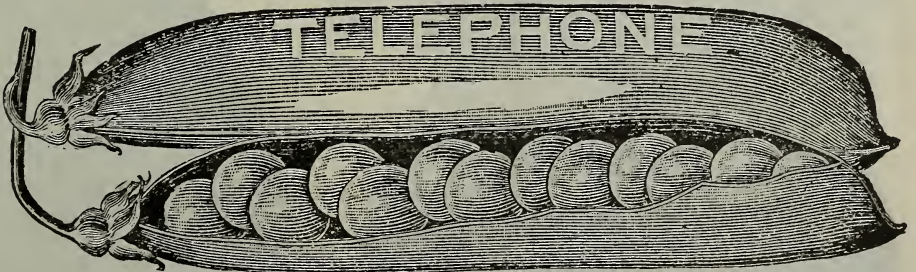
Four to five feet high. This has been considered for a long time, the standard main crop pea for summer use. Hardly any pea is sweeter than this. Pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

Telephone

Telephone Vines and leaves, large and coarse. Height four to five feet. Fit to pick in sixty to 65 days from planting. Seed large, green, wrinkled. Pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

Luscious Sugar

There is a class of peas not generally known in this coun-



FIELD PEAS

FIELD PEAS

Field Peas deserve more general attention as fodder than they now receive. In the north for dairy cows and for hogs they are fully equal to corn and about six weeks earlier. For cows it should be cut and fed green. For hogs alone, it can be used as pasture. Write for quotations.

Peanuts

Peanuts The Peanut is easily grown in every state. It requires but little care beyond that of thorough cultivation; a light soil is preferable. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c.

Peppers

Large Bell or Bull Nose A large early, bright red variety, mild in flavor. Desirable for pickling and mangoes when green. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Chinese Giant The largest of the sweet pepper varieties and equally as mild. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

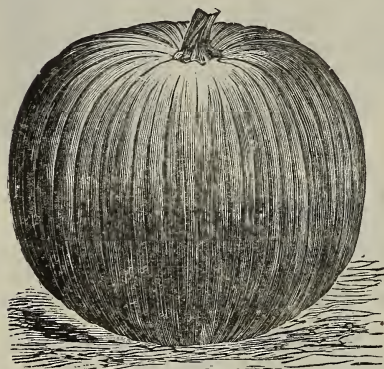
Sweet Mountain Similar to Bull Nose, though usually larger in size and longer. Of very mild flavor; much used for mangoes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

Large Red Cayenne A well known variety having a slender, twisted and pointed pod, about four inches long, and when ripe, bright red in color. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.



Pepper

Pumpkins



Large Yellow

Large Yellow or Connecticut Field The pumpkin most extensively used for feeding stock. Also used for making pies. Grows to large size and varies in shape, nearly round or slightly flattened to quite long. Flesh deep, rich yellow, fine grained and highly flavored. Often planted with corn; also known as Field Pumpkin. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 1/4-lb. 15c.

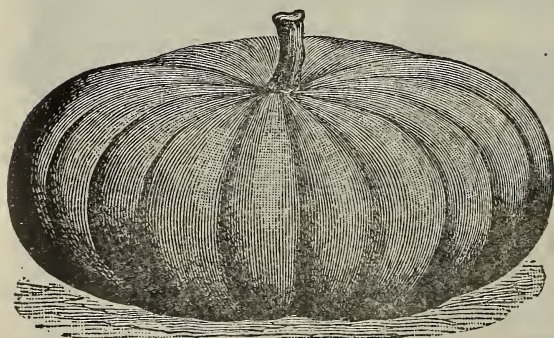
Large Cheese or Kentucky Field

Large, round, flattened, hardy and productive. About 2 feet in diameter, it has thick flesh of extra fine quality and is a splendid sort for family and market use, also grown largely for feeding. Skin buff color, flesh yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4-lb. 20c.



Mammoth Potiron This pumpkin is one of the largest, if not the largest of all varieties.

The vines are productive and usually produce several large fruits per vine. Single specimens often reach one hundred pounds or more in weight, and the average is very large. The skin is light yellow in color; flesh a deep yellow and sweet. Fine both for pies and stock feeding. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 1/4-lb. 30c.



Large Cheese or Kentucky Field



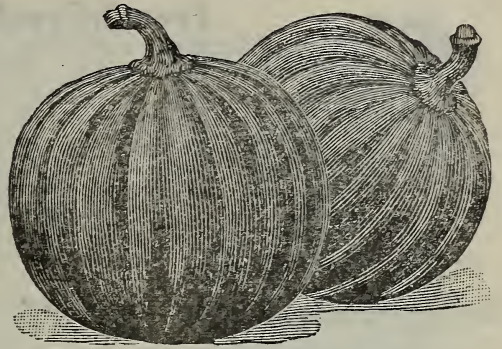
Mammoth Potiron

Don't Forget the Seed Collections on the Inside Page of Back Cover.

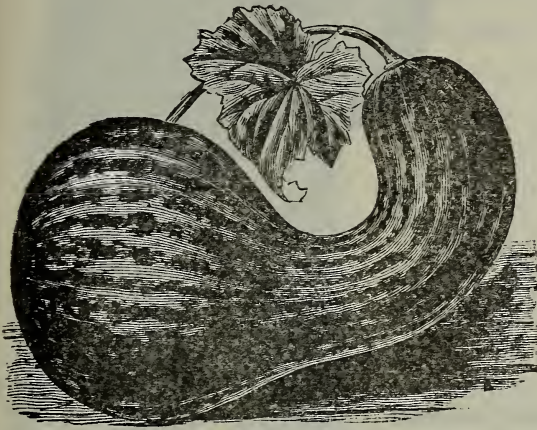
Small Sweet or Sugar This is the small, sweet pumpkin that has made the New England states famous for their pumpkin pies. It is a very fine grained, most deliciously flavored sort. Splendid keeper. They average about 10 inches in diameter. Deep orange-yellow color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 20c.

Japanese Pie The flesh is very thick and of a rich salmon color; nearly solid, the seed cavity being very small in one end of the pumpkin. Dry and sweet, having much the same taste and appearance as sweet potatoes. Makes pies as rich without eggs as other varieties do with. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 20c.

Winter Luxury Generally considered as being the finest quality pie pumpkin.

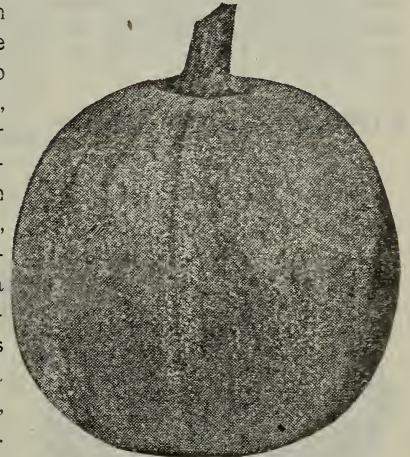


Small Sweet or Sugar



Japanese Pie

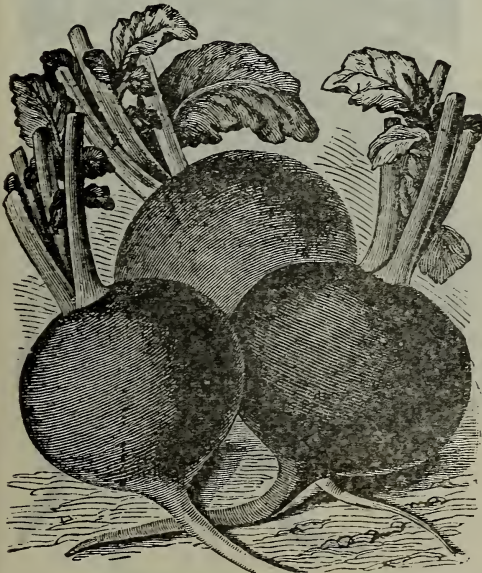
Besides its high quality, it is the best winter keeper of all. In size, about nine or ten inches in diameter; its skin is a beautiful, deep orange-yellow, with a very close netting, almost as russeted as a potato. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 20c.



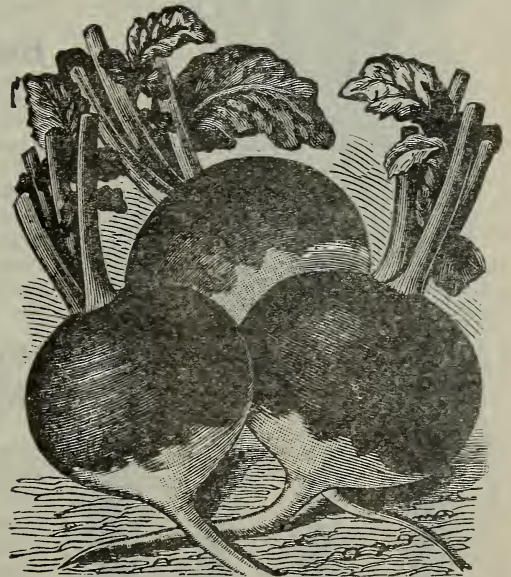
Winter Luxury

Radishes

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped, Forcing A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip. As early as Non Plus Ultra, has as small a top, and may be planted as closely. It is more attractive in appearance and cannot fail to



Early Scarlet Turnip



Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped

give satisfaction as a forcing radish; very popular as a market radish. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Early Scarlet Turnip Is a small, turnip-shaped radish with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving of general cultivation on account of its rich color and crisp, tender flesh. Desirable for forcing or outdoor planting. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

**French Breakfast****French Breakfast**

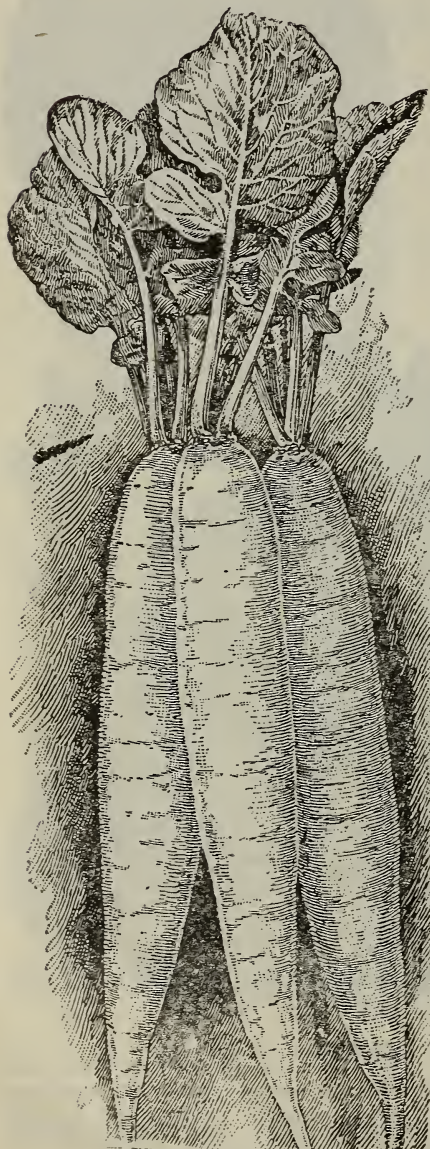
A quick growing medium sized radish; rather ob-long in shape; color a beautiful scarlet, except near the tip, where it is pure white. A splendid variety for the table on account of its excellent quality and attractive color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Early Scarlet Globe

The roots of this variety are slightly olive shaped, a deep rich, scarlet color; flesh white and tender; fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra, but much larger when matured. We especially recommend this variety to gardeners whose markets demand a first early forcing radish. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Crimson Giant Globe

A variety extraordinary in that while

**White Strasberg****Half Long Deep Scarlet**

The roots of this hardy and desirable variety

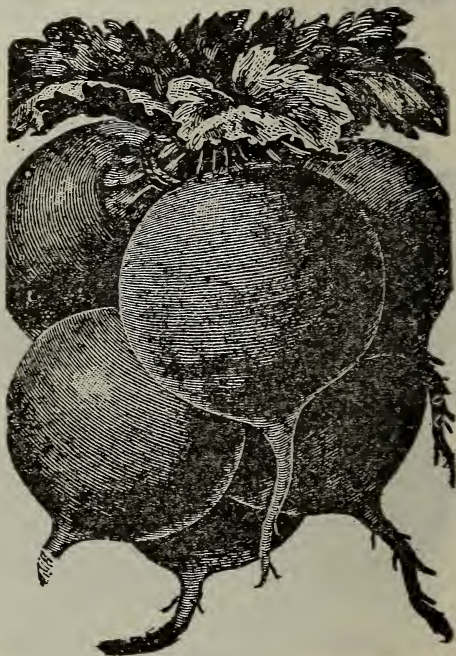
are of a brilliant, deep, rich red color, and are half long with a tapering point. The flesh is very white, crisp and tender and holds its juiciness well, not becoming pithy until quite overgrown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

White Strasberg

Even when comparatively small, this variety is in good condition for use and continues crisp and tender until matured, when the roots are about four to five inches long and about two inches in diameter. This is considered one of the best large mer sorts. 5c, oz. 10c.

**Early Scarlet Globe**

growing to an unusually large size, it is always crisp and of a mild flavor. It remains in perfect condition a long time, and unlike other forcing varieties, does not become pithy until twice their size in diameter. We especially recommend it for outdoor planting. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

**Crimson Giant Globe**

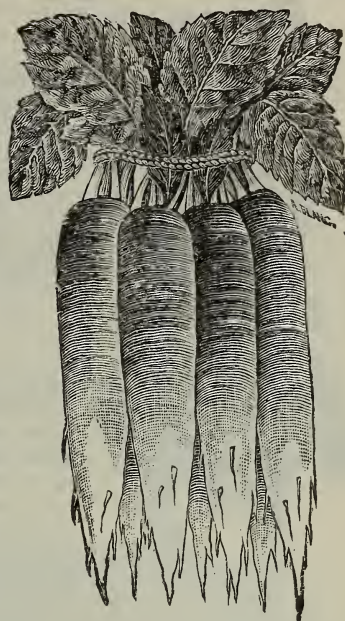
Long White Vienna or Lady Finger

popular radishes grown. Its earliness, attractive appearance and excellent quality make it one of the

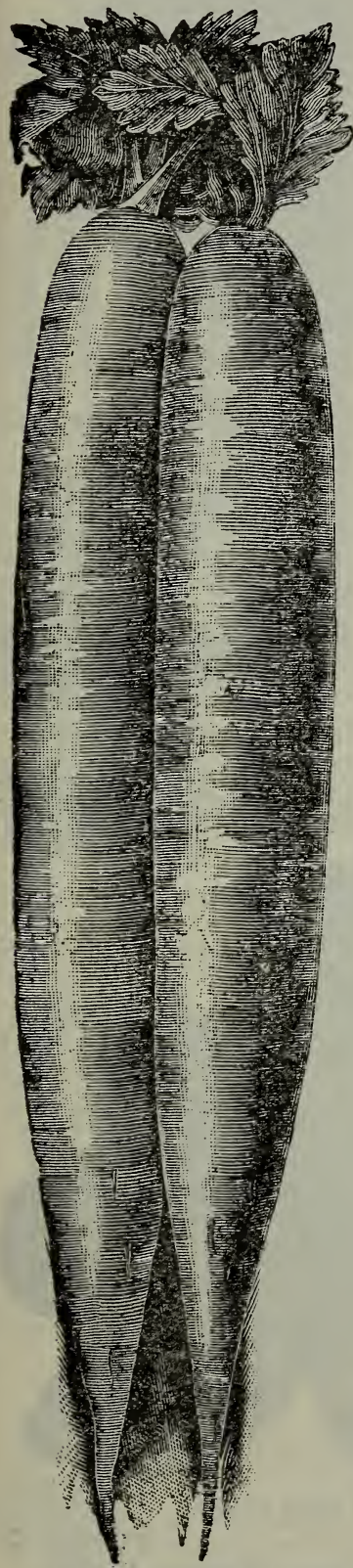
This is becoming one of the most valuable of all radishes. It remains in condition for use longer than any other first early. It is not only the best first early variety, but is one of the best general crop varieties as well. In our trial grounds this year, our stock of Lady Finger was ahead of all other varieties tested. It is pure white in color, of long tapering shape, very attractive in appearance; sweet, mild and delicious. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Improved Chartier or Shepherd

Although this American variety is too large for forcing, it is one of the best for sowing outdoors. The roots are in good condition for the table very early and continue hard and crisp until they reach a diameter of an inch and a quarter, thus affording good roots for a much longer time than any of the preceding varieties. The long cylindrical roots are scarlet rose in color, and gradually taper and shade into white at the tips. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.



Improved Chartier



Lady Finger

WINTER VARIETIES

Rose China

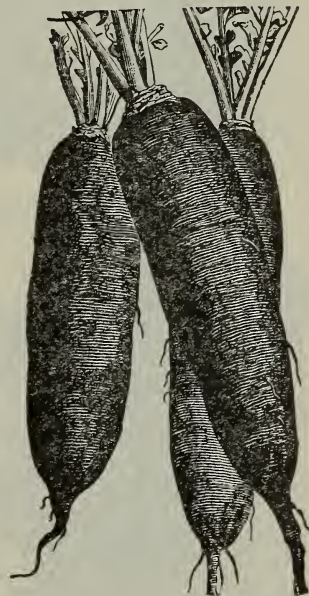
A very handsome and distinct variety; color the brightest rose; crisp and tender; cylindrical in shape, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small top, very smooth, very desirable sorts, keeps splendidly through autumn and winter. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

White Chinese

A comparatively new variety which is popular wherever known. The root is long, cylindrical, with beautiful white skin and flesh, so white as to attract attention even among the other white varieties. Can be



Rose China



Long Black Spanish

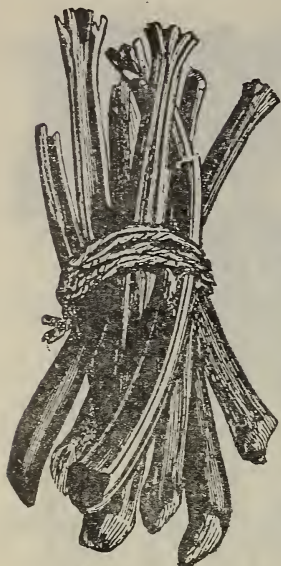
sown from July 1st to August 15th, and will keep in prime condition a long time, mild in flavor, brittle and never woody. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Long Black Spanish

One of the latest and largest as well as the hardest of radishes. Grows 5 to 8 inches long, and 1 to 1½ inches through at the top. Skin black, flesh white and firm. Good keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Prices on Radish Seed: Pkt 5c; Oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 20c; lb. 60c, post-paid.

Rhubarb



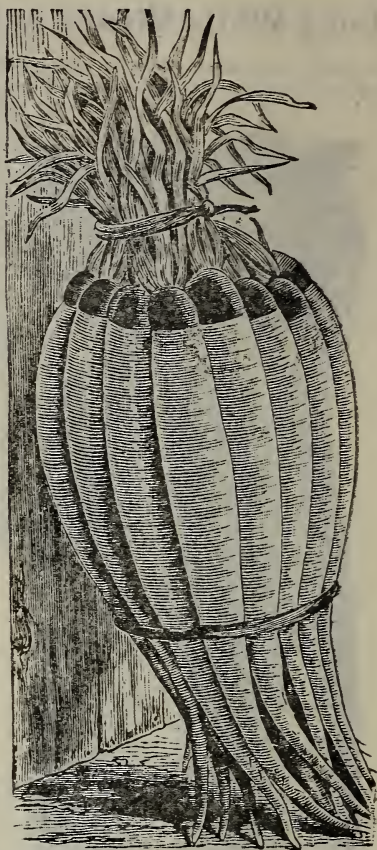
Rhubarb

Rhubarb is highly esteemed for use in pies, tarts, jelly and marmalade, and large quantities are sold in all markets every year. It is the first vegetable of the season, and no private garden should be without it. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Salsify--Vegetable Oysters

Mammoth Sandwich Island

This delicious vegetable should be more generally grown. It surpasses, for table use, both the parsnip and the carrot; it acquires, after a good frosting, a decided oyster flavor. The roots should be left in the ground to be dug during the thaws in the winter and spring. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.



Sage

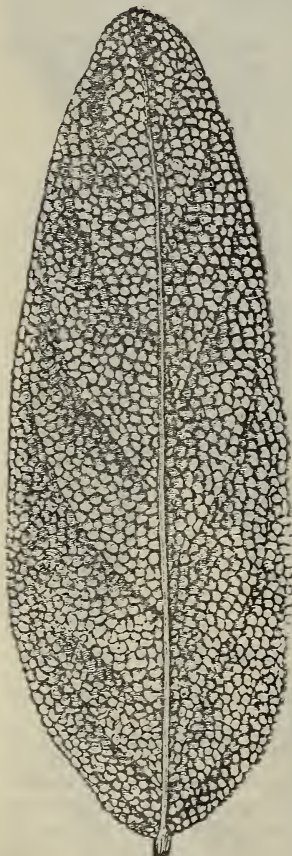
A hardy perennial. One of the most extensively used herbs for seasoning. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower and dry quickly in the shade. Pkt. 5c.

Spinach

Improved Thick Leaved

A variety which grows very rapidly, forming a cluster of large, thick, slightly wrinkled leaves of fine color and quality when cooked. Especially recommended to market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Salsify--Vegetable Oysters



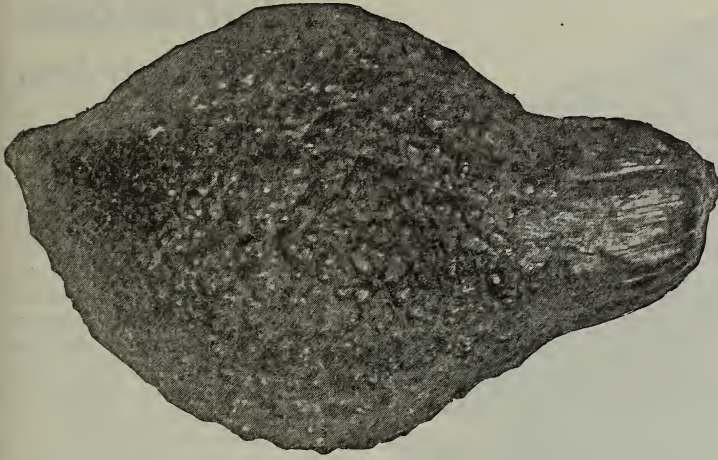
Sage



Spinach--Improved Thick Leaved

Don't Forget the Seed Collection on Inside Page of Back Cover.

Squash



Hubbard

Hubbard This is one of the best of the winter squashes; flesh bright orange-yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; keeps well through the winter; boils or bakes exceedingly dry, and is esteemed by many to be as good when baked as the sweet potato. Our stock is most carefully selected as regards to quality of flesh, and to color and wartiness of the shell, but the latter peculiarities are largely determined by the soils in which the squashes are raised. Our stock is much superior to that sold as Chicago Warty or Wartyed Hubbard. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

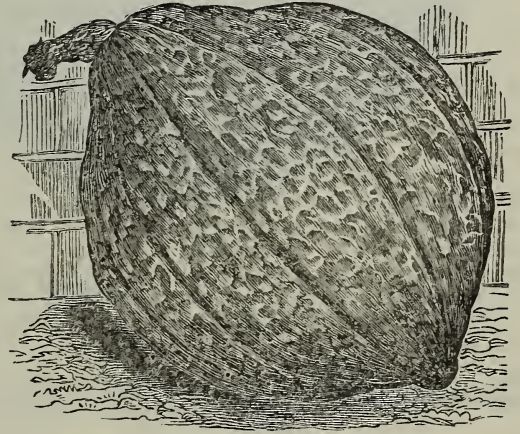
Golden Hubbard Vines are very vigorous and productive. Fruits of medium size, weighing from 6 to 8 pounds, and in shape are like the Hubbard, but are in condition for use earlier. They are wonderfully long keepers and can be held over in good condition for spring use. Shell warted, hard, strong and of a beautiful orange-red color, except a bit of olive-green on blossom end. Flesh deep orange, dry, fine grained and richly flavored. Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c.



Summer Crookneck 10c.

Summer Crookneck

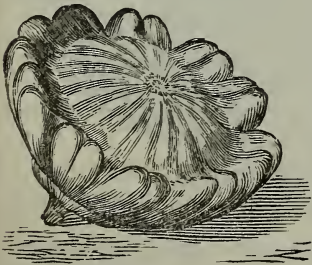
The old standard sort; very productive and matures the bulk of its crop a little earlier than Mammoth Summer Crookneck. Fruit when full grown are about one foot long with crooked neck and surface uniformly warty; color bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Golden Hubbard

Boston Marrow

A fall and winter variety of large size, oval form, skin thin, when ripe bright orange with a netting of light cream color; flesh a rich salmon yellow, fine grained and of excellent flavor but not as dry as the Hubbard. One of the heaviest yielding varieties. We have a very fine stock of this sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Golden Custard

Golden Custard or Yellow Bush

A very early, flat, scalloped variety of the largest size; color yellow, flesh pale yellow and well flavored. A strain of the old Yellow Bush Scallop, which is fully



Boston Marrow

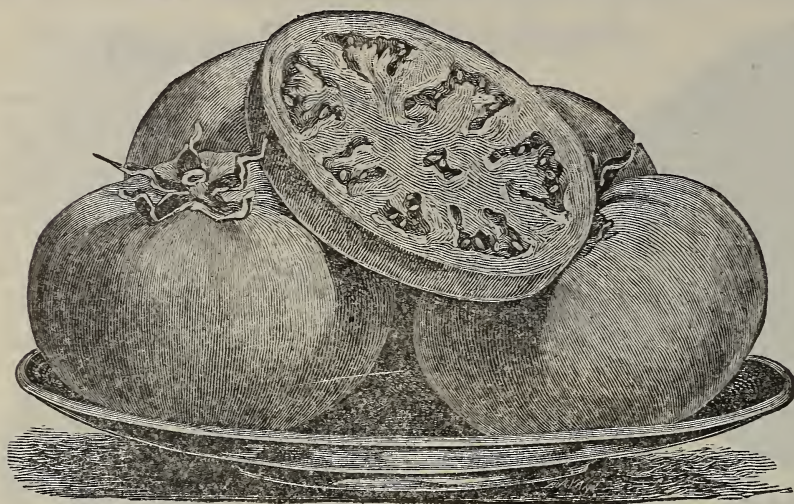
as productive but uniformly larger and flatter than the old stock. It has a very small seed cavity. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Sunflower

Large Russian

This has a very large head, borne on the top of a single unbranched stalk, with much more and larger seed than the common sort. It is used extensively for feeding poultry. Sow as soon as the ground is fit for planting corn, in rows three to four feet apart and ten inches apart in the row; cultivate same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail pen having a solid floor or in a corn crib. After curing so that they will thresh easily, flail out and clean through a fanning mill. Pkt. 5c; lb. 20c.

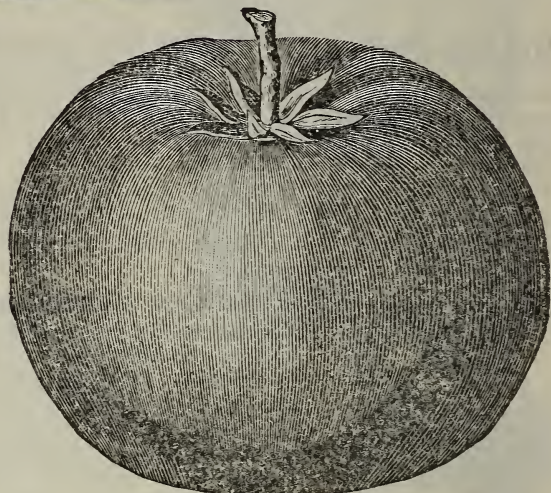


**Chalk's Early Jewel**

The skin is strong enough to make it a good shipping variety. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 15c.

Earliana It is the earliest, large, smooth yielding tomato. Not only is it desirable on account of its earliness and large size, but also on account of its handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are equal to the best medium and late sorts. Plants are very compact with stout jointed branches and yet the vines yield enormously. For an early sort in the Northern market and home garden, there is none to compare with this tomato. In some southern shipping sections it is now grown exclusively. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 15c.

Dwarf Stone This is the largest dwarf tomato in existence. Vines very

**Earliana**

vigorous and productive. The fruit is similar to the tall Stone in color (red), shape and practically in size. Specimens weighing one pound each are quite common. On account of its being of dwarf habit, this is the most desirable for the amateur who is not used to training vines. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 15c.

Ponderosa A purple fruited tomato of the largest size. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit very solid, fairly smooth and considered of very good quality, especially by those who prefer a tomato quite free from acid. This variety is more suitable for home use than for the market. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 15c.

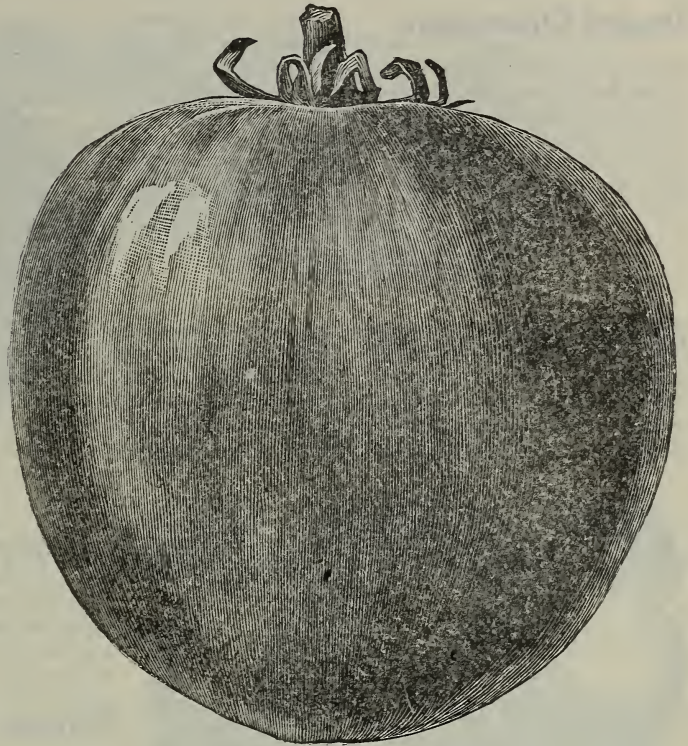
Golden Queen Fruit large and smooth; color a beautiful golden yellow, sometimes with a slight blush of red; as smooth and well shaped as the best of the red varieties and of superior flavor. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 15c.

**Ponderosa**

Beefsteak This distinct variety is perhaps one of the most valuable additions to the tomato family. It is fully as early, thicker, heavier and more solid than either the Stone or the Acme, making it easily one of the most handsome varieties under cultivation. Beefsteak is unsurpassed in quality and in the production of fine fruits.

While well adapted for main crop planting, it matures so quickly that it also takes first rank for early market purposes. The form is perfect, uniform, large and attractive. The flesh is very firm. A robust grower, with short joints, setting its clusters closer together than most varieties, and it is therefore a very heavy cropper. The fruits are usually very deep from stem to blossom end, some of them being almost globe-shaped. Ripens evenly, does not crack about the stem, and the flavor is all that could be desired. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 15c.

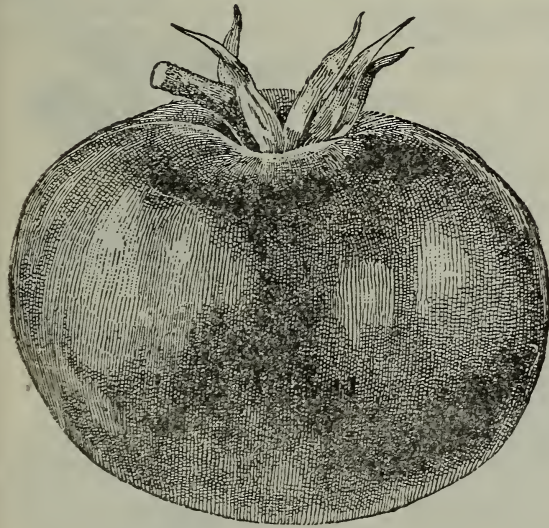
Optimus Fruit is medium sized and medium early. It is crimson scarlet in color, and is of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 10c.



Beefsteak

Pink Beauty We are offering, for the first time, this new tomato of which we have only a limited supply of seed.

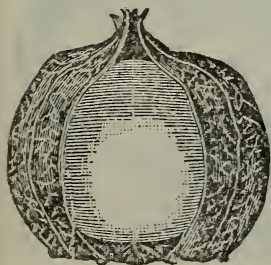
It is one of the smoothest skinned and best flavored tomatoes we have ever found. The vines are vigorous and very productive, bearing its fruit in clusters. The tomatoes are large, smooth and uniform in size; the skin is purplish-pink, flesh light pink and of excellent flavor. The seed cells being very small, makes it very hard to procure seed. May be picked quite green; will ripen nicely, look well and keep in perfect condition for a week after becoming fully ripe. Pkt. 10c.



Optimus

Strawberry or Husk Tomato

Plants of low spreading growth and immensely productive. The small yellow fruits are each enclosed in a husk. Of very sweet flavor and highly esteemed for preserving or for making pies. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 15c.



Husk Tomato

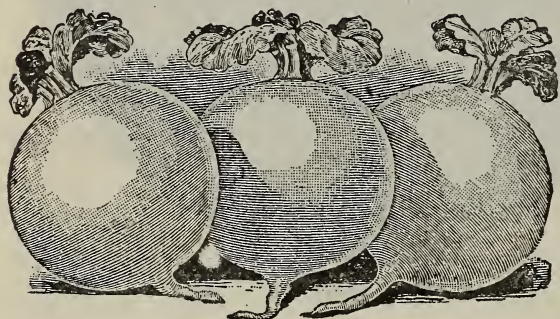


Pink Beauty

Dwarf Champion A second early purplish-pink variety, especially desirable where garden space is limited. Vines about two feet high, vigorous, upright and compact growing. Fruits medium sized, exceptionally smooth and of very good quality. Often sold as tree tomato. Our stock is a very superior strain with more even smoother fruit than the original. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 15c.

Turnips

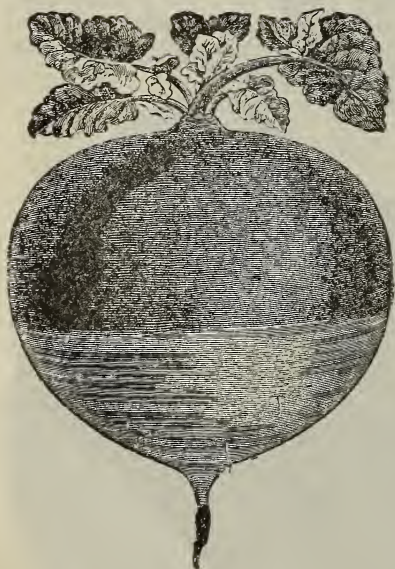
Milan A globular variety, nearly as large as Pomeranean White Globe, very even in shape and of fine appearance. The flesh is of excellent quality and desirable for table use or for stock. The variety is a good keeper and a fine market sort. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 15c, lb. 50c, postpaid.



Milan

Leaved. A handsome looking bulb, and it is rapidly taking the place of all other varieties of early turnips for market garden use. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 15c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

Rutabagas



Rutabaga

American Purple Top

This is a yellow fleshed sort having a large tankard shaped root with relatively small necks and tops. Color purplish crimson above ground, yellow below; flesh very solid, fine grained and of the best flavor. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 15c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

White Swede Shape oblong, dull reddish color above ground, but yellow underneath; is hardier than the common turnip and will keep solid until spring. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 15c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

Tobacco

Connecticut Seed Leaf

Best adapted to the climate in the middle and northern states,

as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown in the south. In many of the northern states and in Canada this variety is grown almost exclusively and is the staple crop.



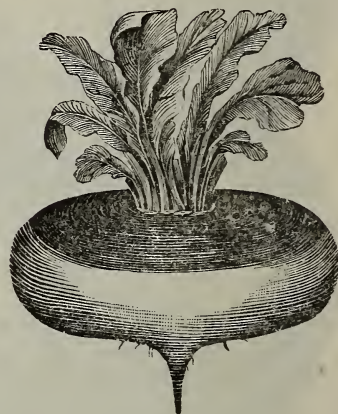
Dwarf Champion

Early Purple Top, Strap Leaved

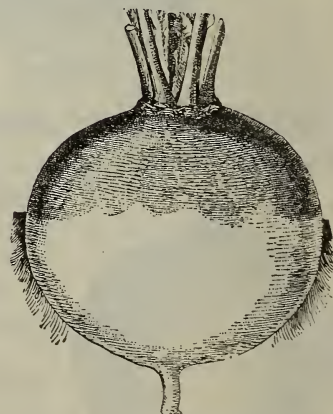
An early variety and a favorite for table use. Leaves are few, entire and upright in growth. Root of medium size. Color purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 15c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

Purple Top White Globe An early variety. Globe

shaped, heavy cropper. In other respects similar to Purple Top, Strap



Purple Top, Strap Leaved



Purple Top, White Globe

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20.



Everyone admires the comfortable and cheerful appearance of the homes of the thrifty who have improved their grounds. There is no surer or quicker way to beautify and refine your surroundings than by planting flower seeds. Flower gardening is a delightful and healthful outdoor recreation; fascinatingly interesting from the planting of the garden to the joyous satisfaction of seeing the blooms unfold their gorgeous beauty, spreading fragrance and refinement to all. We urge the extensive use of flower seeds. Many of our most beautiful flower gardens are raised from seeds. Their culture is very simple, the results quick and beautiful and the cost low.

Our list of flower seeds will be found to contain all varieties of real merit. Many times varieties are listed which are of no value whatever in the garden or are so difficult to grow that unless one has every facility for propagation, disappointment is sure to follow the purchase of the seed. We want our seeds to give satisfaction and prefer not to have a very extended list, rather than to cause disappointment in any of the varieties procured.

Annuals are those flowers that bloom and ripen their seed the first year, then die. Among these are Asters, Balsams, Mignonette, Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, Morning Glories and many other very brilliant and fragrant varieties.

Biennials from seed generally bloom the second year then die. Some varieties, if planted early, bloom the first season; therefore are treated as annuals.

Perennials are those that endure our long winters with little or no protection and live and bloom several years in succession. A large majority of the perennials will bloom the first year if started early in the spring. Hollyhocks, Columbine, Larkspurs, Foxglove, Poppies, etc., are in this class.

ALL FLOWERS SENT POSTPAID UPON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

Asters

This grand old fall favorite of our grandmother's garden, still continues to beautify our gardens. By gradual selection this plant now blooms from early summer until frost and its usefulness as a cut flower is unlimited.

Culture—Sow either in a hot bed, or in open ground in May, covering the seed with about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch of good, rich soil; when the plants are strong enough, transplant about 18 inches apart in deeply dug, well prepared seed beds. Asters must not be planted in freshly manured soil, nor in soil that has been planted to asters for two or three years previous. Unslacked lime or fresh wood ashes are beneficial if stirred in the soil a little before planting and are said to counteract the ravages of the aster blight. A few soakings with tobacco water around the roots during the growing season is also recommended.

Hohenzollern The finest type of the Giant Comet Asters. Much larger than the Giant Comet; the petals are longer and more curled and twisted and produced in greater abundance. Resemble the finest Japanese chrysanthemums; borne on long stems which make them cut flowers par excellence.

All Colors Mixed—Pkt. 15c.



Hohenzollern

**Giant Branching**

Perfection Peony Flowered One of the handsomest sorts; flowers are borne on long wiry stems, are very large, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and like peony in shape. The petals incurve and give the flowers a ball appearance. Mid-season to late flowering.

All Colors Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

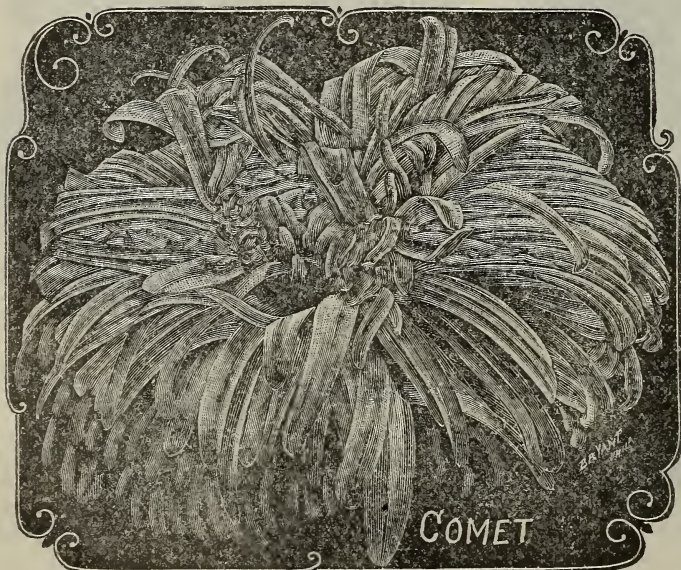
Giant Comet The plants of this new variety are perfectly true in character, growing from 18 to 24 inches high. The flowers measure from 3 to 4 inches in diameter; resembling in shape the finest Japanese chrysanthemums. **All Colors Mixed—Pkt. 10c.**

Ostrich Plume Candelabra-shaped habit of growth. Flowers large, with very long, loosely curved petals. Very fine as cut flowers. Height 15 inches. **Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5c.**

Giant Branching Beautiful asters for cut flowers. Quite different in several respects from any other aster known. The branching habit is accompanied with great vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. The flowers are borne on long, stiff stems and the colors are bright and handsome.

All Colors Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

Shell Pink The color is the most exquisite shade of pink, and for a mid-season pink this aster is without a rival. **Pkt. 10c.**

**Perfection Peony Flowered****Ostrich Plume**

Queen of the Market The earliest first-class aster, coming into flower almost a month in advance of the later sorts. The flowers are of good size, borne on long stems, making them very valuable for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

Tall Varieties Mixed Pkt. 10c.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed Pkt. 10c.



Ageratum

Ageratum

(Annual) One of the best summer blooming plants grown from seed. They are rapid growers, early and constant bloomers. During the hot, dry summer months their bright flowers are borne in great profusion. Set the dwarf sorts 10 inches apart and they soon make a low mass of charming blue and white.

Imperial Dwarf White

A good plant for the ribbon border. Pkt. 5c.

Imperial Dwarf Blue

Good for bedding or borders. Pkt. 5c.

Choice Mixed

Suitable for pot culture or bedding, bearing in profusion clusters of feathery flowers. This mixture contains the beautiful amethyst blue. Pkt. 5c.



Queen of the Market

Alyssum

The annual varieties can be grown very readily, either outdoors or in the house, and by cutting back the plants properly an almost constant succession of bloom can be had.

Little Gem This should really be called the annual "Snow-White Carpet Plant" for the plants which are only a few inches high, grow so dense and are so completely covered with snow white blossoms,



Amaranthus



Little Gem Alyssum

they create the impression of a beautiful carpet spread over the ground. We know of no flower so particularly well adapted for borders, ribbons, etc., as our Little Gem Alyssum. The plants commence to bloom when quite small and will flower all summer and until late in the fall. Pkt. 5c; 1/4-oz. 15c.

Amaranthus

Brilliantly foliaged annuals, some of the varieties bear racemes of flowers. All are useful in borders of tall plants, among shrubs, or for the center of large beds. Do not grow them too closely together, but give them sufficient room to develop their full beauty.

Salicifolius

Three feet. The leaves change in color from a bronzy green to a brilliant scarlet as the plant attains age. Pkt. 5c.

Splendens

The inner foliage is of the blackest bronze, tipped with green, while the outer foliage is bright scarlet and gold. The colors are especially brilliant if sown in poor soil. Pkt. 5c.

**Balloon Vine**

Aquilegia or Columbine

Charming, hardy, perennial plants, growing from one to three feet high, bearing in countless numbers through May and June their exquisite blossoms of clear blue, white, rose, yellow, purple, striped, etc.

Single Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

**Aquilegia**

Balloon Vine

Remarkable for its inflated capsules containing the seed. Sometimes called "Love-in-a-Puff."

A rapid and graceful climber. Flowers white. Sow seed in open ground early in spring. Tender annual; 6 ft. Pkt. 5c.

Bachelor's Button

Also known as Centaurea, Corn Flower, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Sweet Sultan, etc. These are among the most attractive of all hardy annuals and one of the most popular of all old fashioned flowers.

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5c.

**Bachelor's Button**

Balsam or Lady's Slipper

A very well known tender annual. It is one of the showiest flowers, blooming as it does until the advent of frost. The most improved varieties are very double.

Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Balsam Pear

A small genus of annual climbing herbaceous plants. It has bright orange-yellow, pear shaped fruit, from four to six inches long, and covered all over with wart-like protuberances. When ripe, the fruit splits open and turns back, and its bright red seeds give it a showy appearance. Pkt. 5c.

Bellis--English Daisy

Daisies are easily grown from spring sown seed, and come into flower in a very short time. Low growing, spring flowering plant, a companion to the pansy and forget-me-not. They thrive best in cool shady places, but do well in almost any soil. **Mixed Colors**—Pkt. 5c.

**Balsam****Cobaea**

Cobaea

Scandens Cathedral Bells

A rapid growing climber, attaining a height of 15 to 30 feet and bearing an abundance of large beautiful, blue bell-shaped flowers. Sow seed edgewise. Pkt. 5c.

Canna Seeds

Crozy's Grand Cannas are famous for their luxuriant dwarf growth and immense Gladiolus-like flowers of most brilliant colors. Their profusion and continuity of bloom under all climes and conditions render them easily the most useful, showy and popular garden plants grown. Pkt. 5c.

Candytuft

Candytuft is among the most highly prized of summer flowers. A showy, hardy annual that is very useful for edgings and masses; also excellent for cutting.



Dwarf Hybrid



Dwarf Hybrid

Large flowering, popular dwarf annuals, flowering profusely through the whole season. Pkt. 5c.

Hyacinth-Flowered

Giant Hyacinth-Flowered Flower head are of an immense size, resembling a Dutch Hyacinth. Pkt. 5c.

Calliopsis

One of the showiest and most easily grown of garden annuals, blooming all summer; excellent for cutting. Mixed—Pkt. 5c.



Calliopsis

Coreopsis Lanceolata

A beautiful, hardy, border plant, 15 to 18 inches high; bright, golden-yellow flowers the entire season. It makes a handsome vase flower when cut. Pkt. 5c.



Coreopsis Lanceolata

Carnations

Marguerite This new class of carnations blooms about five months after sowing the seed. The flowers are of brilliant colors, ranging through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc; exquisitely beautiful, sweet and fully eighty per cent perfectly double. The plants succeed alike in the open garden or in pots. Seed sown early in the year, will give an abundance of flowers in July. Sown in May and kept pinched back, plants will bloom late in the fall until checked by hard frosts. Being half hardy perennials, a slight protection of coarse straw will preserve them during the winter and they will flower profusely early the following summer.

Extra Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

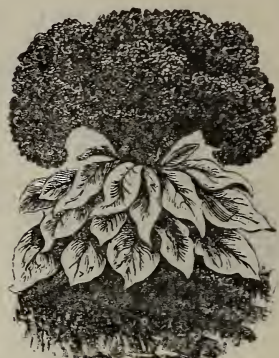
Red Grenadine For yielding a quantity of double red flowers, no outdoor carnation can equal it. Pkt. 5c.



Marguerite Carnation

Celosia--Cockscomb

Very attractive annuals; free flowering and do well in ordinary garden beds or borders. The crested heads of flowers resemble a cock's comb. The plumed heads are like great feathers. The colors are varied, but the scarlet and crimson shades are the most beautiful and rich. Sow the seed directly in the garden or start early and transplant. Make fine pot plants. The plumes or flowers can be cut or dried for winter bouquets,

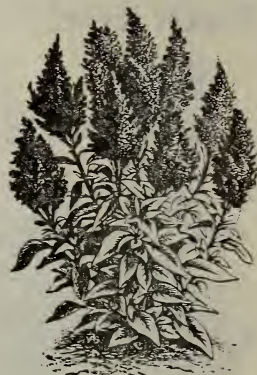


Empress

Thompsoni Of pyramidal growth, attaining a height of two feet and producing graceful, feathery plumes of the most brilliant crimson. In the sunlight, the rich color of the flower spikes is beautifully contrasted with the bronze colored foliage. Pkt. 5c.

Empress Combs of colossal proportions; they have been grown to measure 18 inches from tip to tip; rich crimson. Pkt. 5c.

President Theirs Crimson combs, dark leaves. Shown to its best advantage when combined with Golden Feverfew



President Theirs

Coleus

The handsomest foliage plant in obtained from seed. The leaves often measure ten inches or more length and eight inches in width, heart shaped and handsomely crimped, toothed and frilled; their color combinations are remarkably rich, comprising all the reds, metallic greens and yellows, in shades from the most delicate to nearly black. Pkt. 10c.



Coleus

like flowers range in color from white through pink to crimson. The feathery spring green foliage well adapts it as a background for dwarf flowers. If topped when half grown, the plant will bloom much earlier, the check seeming to induce immediate flowering.

Dwarf Cosmos Early flowering. This strain produces its flowers from July until frost. It grows and blooms in the greatest profusion in any soil. Grace, daintiness and brilliancy are the chief characteristics of this class.

They are very pretty for vases, and last often a week in the house when cut. Pkt. 10c.

Cosmos



Dwarf Cosmos



**Mammoth Cosmos**

spikes of scarlet blossoms or of green prickly fruit. They are splendid for sub-tropical effect, either planted singly on the lawn or in the center of a canna bed. If planted thickly, it makes a fine screen or hedge. Plant seed in open, rich soil, deep-spaded in a dry situation, as soon in the spring as it is safe. It grows 6 to 10 feet high.

Zanzibariensis The handsomest strain of Castor Bean. Leaf sometimes two feet across, with stem rising ten to fourteen feet. Pkt. 5c.

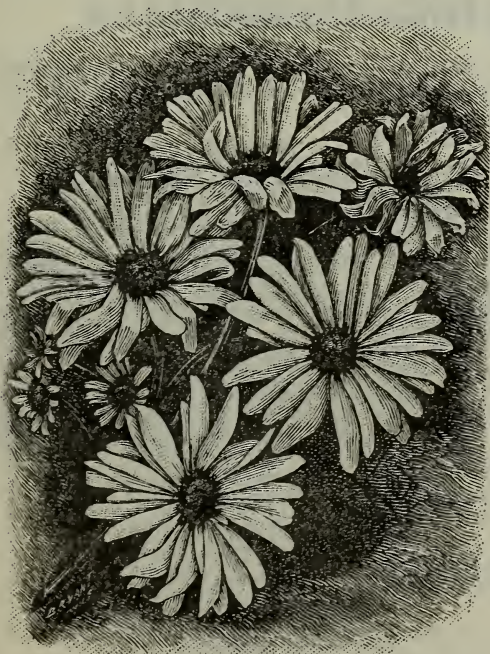
Borboniense—Pkt. 5c.

Gibsoni—Pkt. 5c.

Mammoth Cosmos New fancy varieties in this splendid mixture are monster pink and white flowers, beautiful crimson shade, delicate white, and mauve with daintily tinted pink and mave. Some large, white blossoms have broad, plaited petals and pink edges. Pkt. 5c.

Castor Beans --Ricin

Tall, majestic, rapid growing plants for lawns; with leaves of glossy green, brown, or bronzed metallic hue and long

**Castor Beans--Ricin****Daisy Shasta**

Cypress Vine

A most beautiful climber, with delicate, dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped, scarlet or white blossoms which contrast so effectively with the graceful foliage. Tender annual; about 15 feet high. Pkt. 5c.

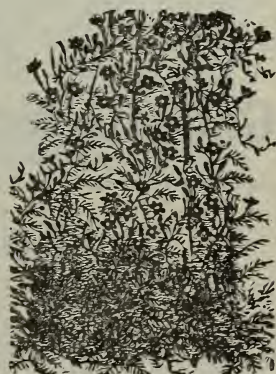
Daisy Shasta

The Shasta Daises have come to stay in our gardens. They are conspicuous in mixed beds or grown in front of shrubbery and as a cut flower, are without an equal. They are easily raised from seed. Pkt. 5c.

Digitalis

--Foxglove

The Foxglove in common with all the hardy perennials is being planted more extensively each season. It adds much to our hardy beds and borders. Pkt. 5c.

**Cypress Vine**



Delphinium--Larkspur

Delphinium-- Larkspur

The hardy varieties are of bewitching beauty in the perennial border or among shrubs. The brilliant flower spikes can be seen for quite a distance and are strikingly attractive. If sown early, many of the varieties will bloom the first year. The plants will bloom almost continuously if the flowers are removed as they fade. Thrives well in any soil, but for the best results, special care should be given. Work the soil deep, with plenty of fine manure mixed. Each plant should have plenty of room.

Delphinium Belladonna—Pkt. 5c.

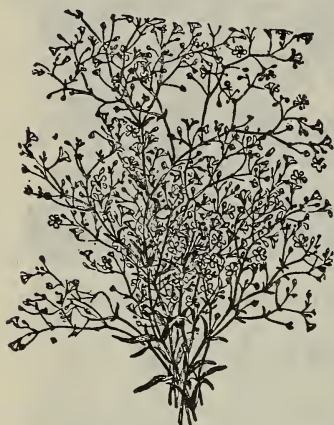
Delphinium Half Hardy Annual Mixed—Pkt. 5c.



Euphorbia

Euphorbia

(Snow on the Mountain) Hardy annual, growing about two feet high. Useful in shrubby borders; variegated leaves. Pkt. 5c.



Forget-me-not

(Myosotis) Half hardy perennials, which flower the first year from seed if sown early. Will bring forth lovely blossoms throughout the summer and fall. Flowers are borne on long, stiff stems and are of the most exquisite sky-blue with a delicate white center. They succeed best with moisture in a somewhat shaded position.



Forget-me-not

Mixed, All Varieties—Pkt. 5c.

Gypsophila Paniculata

(Baby's Breath, Bridal Veil) The plants are small, star-like and are borne in feathery sprays, which are highly esteemed as cut flowers, as they lend a most graceful effect when

combined in bouquets. This pleasing flower should be in every garden, for it may be said to be almost indispensable in the arrangement of flowers, either in vase or bouquet work. Its misty, veil-like appearance when used with other flowers, produces a most charming effect. Pkt. 5c.

Gypsophila Paniculata

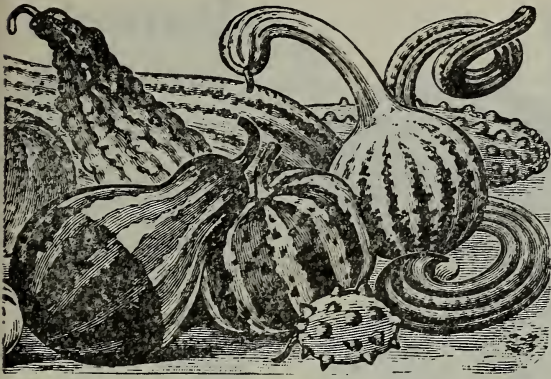
Godetia (Satin Flower) Hardy annuals suitable for beds, borders, and to grow in shady places. They grow rapidly and flower profusely from June till frost. Pkt. 5c.

Gourds

These are desirable in many places where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. Most sorts are good for 20 to 30 feet in a season and the blooms of some are quite striking and handsome. With many sorts the fruit is unique and ornamental, and often useful. The small, gourds fancy are excellent toys for children, while the larger sorts may be used for dippers, sugar troughs, bowls, etc.



Godetia

**Gourds**

Pkt. 5c.

Hercules Club Enormous, long, club-shaped fruit, growing from 3 to 4 feet long. Useful to use in storing various articles, as the fruit is hard shelled and lasts for years in perfect condition. Pkt. 5c.

Nest Egg Resembling in color, shape and size the eggs of hens. Do not crack, last for years and make the best of nest eggs. Rapid grower and good climber; extremely ornamental and useful for covering screens, etc. Pkt. 5c.

Calabash or Pipe Gourd Light and attractive pipes can be made from the fruits of this gourd, by anyone at a nominal cost. They are the lightest pipes made for their size; are graceful in shape, color like a meerschaum and are delightful smokers. Pkt. 5c.

Bottle The original Thermos bottle. Used by the pilgrims in the Orient. Pkt. 5c.

Mixed Many different varieties. Pkt. 5c.

Hollyhocks

Alleghany Hollyhocks The flowers are of mammoth size and are wonderfully formed of loosely arranged, fringed petals which resemble the finest China silk and have none of the formality of the ordinary type. This variety is a perpetual bloomer.

The colors vary from the palest shrimp pink to deep red. Although the flowers are single, they are very beautiful and must be seen to be appreciated. Pkt. 5c.

Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Ever Blooming Annual Mixed

These glorious new hybrids may be grown from seeds and will flower the same year as quickly as any garden annual. Pkt. 5c.

Heliotrope Is a universal favorite on account of its delightful fragrance and long duration of bloom, flowering equally well as bedding plants in summer or as pot plants in the house in the winter. May be raised from seed as easily as the verbena.

Best Varieties Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

**Heliotrope****Double Hollyhocks**

**Humulu Japonicus**

Many of the sorts open only when the sun rises, others only when the sun sets; some are fragrant. Seeds should be soaked in warm water for 24 hours before sowing to assist germination. The seeds (about the size of a pea) should be notched with a file before soaking.

Setosia--Brazilian Moon Flower

A great climber which makes a growth of 30 to 50 feet. Grape-like leaves a foot wide. Rose colored flowers three inches across. It presents a remarkable appearance, branching in all directions and intertwining so as to make it impenetrable to the sun's rays. Pkt. 5c.

Grandiflora

The giant black-seeded white moonflower. The grandest strain of moonflower in the world. Pkt. 5c.

**Japanese Morning Glory**

Rubro Corulea or Heavenly Blue

Sky blue flowers in great abundance. Pkt. 5c.

Japanese Morning Glory

The flowers of the morning glories are double the size of the ordinary morning glory, running from 4 to 6 inches across. The vines are strong and robust, growing from 30 to 50 feet high during the season. The leaves are heart-shaped. Some vines have dark green foliage, others have silvery or yellow leaves. Some leaves are mottled dark green, white and gray.

All Colors Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

Humulu Japonicus

(Japanese Hop) One of the most rapid climbers grown; seed can be sown in the open ground in the spring and it will attain enormous dimensions very quickly. The foliage is luxuriant and it is one of the best plants for covering verandas and trellises. Heat, drought and insects do not hurt it. Pkt. 5c.

Ipomea or Moonvine

Beautiful, rapid, annual climbers. Foliage very dense, and in some varieties of remarkable shape. The flowers in their wide range of coloring, are poised on slender stems

**Brazilian Moon Flower**



Marigold

Job's Tears

Very ornamental plant, producing hard, shining seeds. Much used for bead curtains, raffia work, etc. Pkt. 5c.

The Kudzu Vine

This wonderful climber is of Japanese origin and is the most luxuriant and rapid-growing vine known. It will grow 8 to 10 feet the first year from seed, and after becoming established will produce vines 50 feet high in a season, sometimes growing 12 inches in a single day. Produces a tuberous root which is perfectly hardy everywhere. Pkt. 5c.

Marigold

The African Marigolds are tall, with large yellow or orange colored flowers. The French Marigolds are more dwarf, with single and double flowers.

Tall African Mixed—Pkt. 5c. Dwarf French Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Mignonette

Machet It is the best mignonette for all purposes, either outside or inside. It is an ever bloomer, the flower lasting until late in the fall. Our seed is grown with the most scrupulous care and it gives entire satisfaction. Pkt. 5c.

Golden Machet Distinct variety of Machet, differing from the type by its massive spikes of golden yellow blossoms. Pkt. 5c.

Grandiflora Mixed Flowers large, of a reddish tint; a good variety for the open ground. Pkt. 5c.

Parson's White A robust grower, bearing large spikes of bloom; pure white and very fragrant. Pkt. 5c.



Mignonette

Nasturtiums



Tall Nasturtiums

Tall Nasturtiums

The tall sorts are luxuriant climbers for verandas, trellises, fences, etc. They are especially adapted to the covering of unsightly railings and to trail over roughground Oz. 10c.

Dwarf Nasturtiums

Are most admirably adapted to beds and borders. We offer a mixture containing a large variety of colors in even proportions. Oz. 10c.



Nasturtium

Pansies

Ideal Mixture This mixture is made from varieties grown by pansy specialists. In making up this mixture, expense is not regarded. Our aim is to possess the finest mixture of pansies obtainable. The diversity of coloring and marking is almost beyond belief. Pkt. 10c.

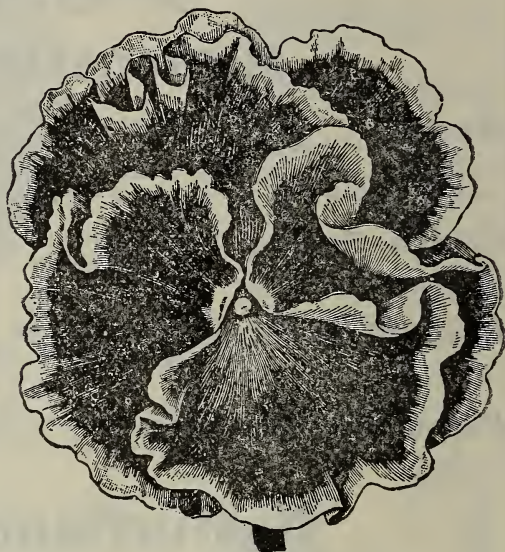
Special Strain Prize Giant All colors mixed; every one is different and all are marked distinctly with rich and varied shades and coloring. These pansies are the most perfectly formed of any we have seen. Their robust growth makes them a general favorite. Every lover of pansies should try this strain. Pkt. 10c.



Prize Giant Pansy

French Large Mixed An exceptionally fine mixture of very large blotched and stained flowers. Each petal distinctly blotched and its margin usually veined. Sturdy plants and many shades. Pkt. 10c.

Masterpiece A remarkable type, the border of each petal being conspicuously frilled and curled or waved, giving the flower a double or globular appearance. All colors mixed—Pkt. 10c.



Masterpiece Pansy

Giant Trimardeau

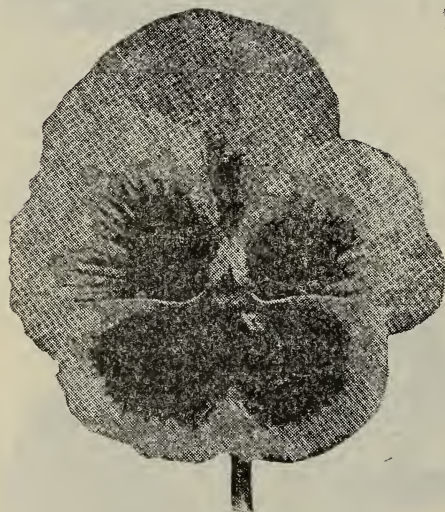
The largest flowering of all; of strong, robust growth and well adapted to the trying conditions of our climate. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Petunias

Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom and easy culture will always make them popular. Plant in



Petunias



Giant Trimardeau

a warm open, sunny place. Seeds may be sown directly in the open ground, or the plants may be started in pots indoors for early results. The plants are tender and should not be trusted in the open until settled weather. Thin to 18 inches apart. When well started they grow almost as easily as weeds. The plants begin to bloom when very small, and continue until cut off by the frost. Tender perennial blooming the first year.



Large Flowering Petunia

Large Flowering Petunia All colors. This mixture includes all the colors of the large flowering and fringed sorts. We are positive that no other mixture can produce better results. The wide range of colors will surely please you. Pkt. 10c.

Single Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Phlox Drummondii

Large flowering. Unequalled in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. They will grow in poor soil, but in order to develop them to their highest perfection, they must have rich soil and they must



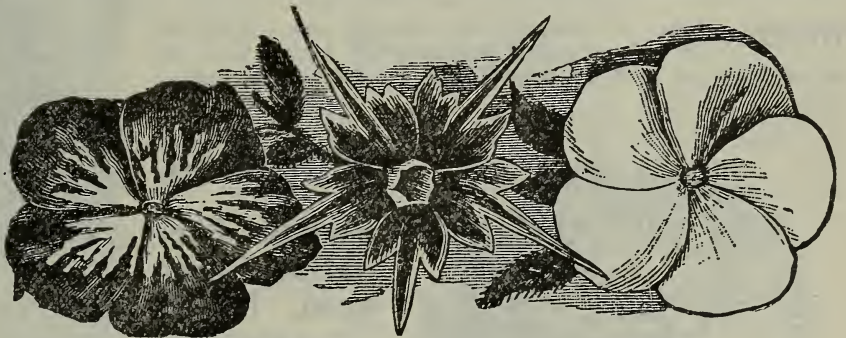
Phlox

be given room. Plants from the seed sown in the fall and early spring will begin flowering about July 1st and be covered with bloom until autumn. Excellent for masses of color or for bouquets

Extra Choice Mixture Best large flowering varieties. Our mixture is unexcelled for profusion of bloom and wide range of brilliant colors. Pkt. 5c.

Grandiflora Mixed

This superb strain is notable not only for the great variety and rich brilliancy of colors, but also for the perfection and size of the flowers. Two feet high. Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c.



Phlox Drummondii

Pinks

(**Dianthus**) One of the most popular and magnificent flowers in cultivation, producing a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. The annual varieties may be sown out of doors when danger from frost is past and in a few week's time they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until frost.

Clove or Grass Pinks These very desirable, sweet-scented, low growing, early blooming and free flowering, hardy garden pinks are unequalled for the border of beds, automobile drives and the old fashioned garden. They should be planted in any good garden soil with full sun and in open situation. Pkt. 5c.

Royal Pinks It is derived from selected forms of the popular, single flowering Japan pinks, producing blossoms of new shape, the petals being curled, waved and twisted, each covering half of another; beautifully fringed. The colors vary from white to intense red. Pkt. 5c.



Clove or Grass Pinks

ing half of another; beautifully fringed. The colors vary from white to intense red. Pkt. 5c.

**Plumaris Pinks**

much larger than the old fashioned garden pinks. Easily grown from seed, blooming the first year. Pkt. 5c.

Heddewigh A remarkable, distinct new Japanese pink. The plants grow from 12 to 15 inches high and produce large flowers on stiff, upright stems. Pkt. 5c.

**Poppy==Double Carnation Flowered**

petals are elegantly fringed and pure white except at the tips, where they are distinctly colored with rosy cream. Pkt. 5c.

Double Chinese A popular, annual variety known to nearly all. The flowers are distinguished for their brilliant, contrasting variety of colors appearing in each flower. The stripes and spots make the individual clusters stand out from the foliage very distinctly. Pkt. 5c.

**Double Chinese**

Plumaris

A great improvement over the old varieties. the flowers are

Poppies

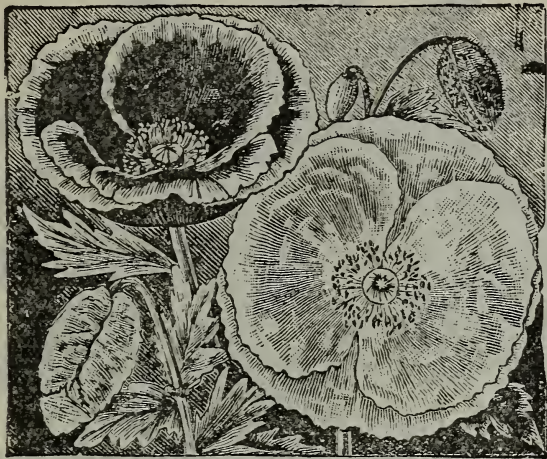
Double Carnation Flowered, Mixed

This magnificent strain of Poppy affords, during a long season, flowers of the most delicate shades of color imaginable, ranging from a pure glistening white, through the shades of pink and rose, to the brightest scarlet and carmine-red; the darker shades frequently being margined with white. Some of the petals are of a silky texture, others look like tissue paper; some are crimped, some wavy. Pkt. 5c.

**Heddewigh Pinks**

Oriental Poppy (Perennial) For brilliancy of color there is none to equal these flowers; all of enormous size, often measuring 6 inches in diameter, while colors range from soft blush and rose, to the most brilliant scarlet and richest maroon-purple. Their culture is extremely simple, they are perfectly hardy, living through our winters with little protection, and increasing in size and beauty every year. All varieties mixed.—Pkt. 5c.

Giant Double Mixed The immense, globular flowers are perfectly double and measure ten to twelve inches in circumference. The

**Shirley Poppies**

feet high, upright growing and so floriferous that a very fine showing is made. The blooms are from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, perfectly double, finely fringed and of the purest white. Pkt. 5c.

Portulaca--Sun Plant

Should be sown in every garden. Scarcely any annual in cultivation makes such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of highly colored, many hued Portulacas. In bloom from July until frost. Plant in a dry, sandy soil in the garden as soon as it becomes warm. Let the bed have full exposure to the sun, and withhold water after plants appear. **Large Flowered**—Pkt. 5c.

**Portulaca--Sun Plant****Pyrethrum**

Pyrethrum

Hardy Perennial. The Pyrethrums are handsome, herbaceous garden plants, about 2 feet high, bearing daisy-like or aster-like flowers, 3 or 4 inches across, ranging in color from light pink to deep red with yellow centers. Blooms in May and June and again in the fall; one of the most graceful and long lasting cut flowers; becoming more popular every year.

Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Single Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Sweet Scabiosa

Morning Bride, Pin Cushion Flower, Egyptian Rose

While many plant yearly a bed or border of Scabiosa, there are thousands of gardens where this splendid annual is unknown. It is to bring them forcibly to your attention that we place these beautiful Scabiosas so prominently before you. They are of the easiest culture. The seed can be sown any time in the spring after danger from frost is past. The plants grow about 2½ feet high, and come into bloom early in July, continuing without interruption until the hard frosts of autumn. The exquisite double flowers are borne on long stems and when picked, keep in perfect condition for the best part of a week. They make most effective borders or beds and no garden can be considered complete without Scabiosa, where many flowers are wanted for cutting.

Large Flowering, All Colors Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

**Sweet Scabiosa**

LIST OF ANNUAL CLIMBING VINES FROM SEED—Baloon Vine
Cobaea Scandens, Cypress Vine, Gourds, Japanese Hop, Moon Flower, and Morning Glory.

Salvia--Flowering Sage

Very ornamental plants for summer and autumn flowering; bloom in spikes and continue to bloom in the open ground until hard frosts, forming compact bushes which are literally ablaze with brilliant flowers. While tender perennials, they will bloom like annuals the first season from seed. The plants may be started in a box in the house, or in a hotbed, and when the weather becomes warm, transplant in the garden. Height 2 to 3 feet. May be used as a hedge with striking effect.

Bonfire Plants form healthy bushes about 2 feet high by 2 feet across. Spikes grow erect and stand clear above the foliage, completely covering the plant and are of the most brilliant, dazzling scarlet. One of the finest sorts. Pkt. 10c.

Splendens Grandiflora (Scarlet Sage)

Gorgeous plants, numerous spikes of intensely vivid, scarlet flowers 10 to 12 inches in length; continues to flower profusely all summer and fall. Of easy growth; the most popular Salvia in cultivation. Pkt. 10c.



Salvia--Splendens Grandiflora



Sweet William

colors—Pkt. 5c.

Sweet William

Among the flowers available for display in the garden, the Sweet William is unsurpassed. The plants produce a succession of flower clusters, thus affording a splendid bloom for several weeks. The colors are exceedingly varied, ranging through many shades of rose, lilac, red, carmine, crimson, maroon, to nearly black, usually two shades to each plant. The seed can be planted in the spring in the open ground and will blossom in the fall or following spring; or it may be planted in August and it will make fine blooming plants for the following summer. Hardy perennial; one and one-half feet high.

Double mixed, many different

Stocks

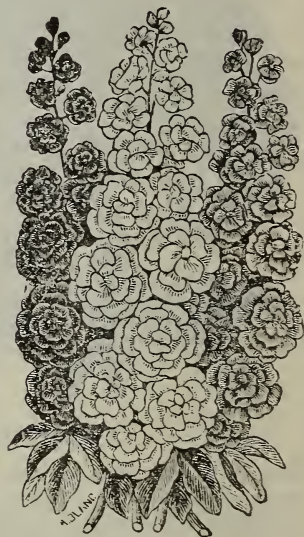
Large Flowering Ten Weeks Stocks. This is the leading class for summer blooming.

Double Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

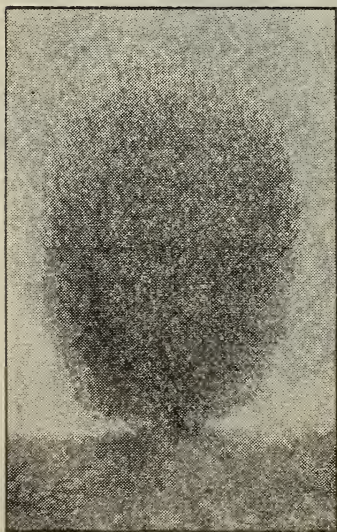
Extra Selected—Pkt. 10c.

Summer Cypress or Mexican Fire Bush

An easily grown annual, which if sown thinly in the spring, soon forms a cypress-like hedge of lively green and of perfect symmetry; it attains a height of about three feet, and on the approach of autumn the whole plant becomes a deep red. A splendid plant to divide the vegetable garden from the flower garden, or for forming a hedge for any purpose. Pkt. 5c.



Stocks--Pyramidal



Summer Cypress

Special Flower Seed Collections are placed on Inside Page of Back Cover.



Sweet Peas

Royal Mixture The finest and most desirable mixture possible to put together. The acme of richness and beauty; matchless in combinations of colors and sweet scented flowers. Almost an unlimited variety of shades and combinations of colors. It is made up regardless of expense; a mixture of which anyone may be proud. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 55c.

Choice Mixture This is a good mixture, embracing a good variety of colors. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 20c.

Spencer Mixture These new Sweet Peas are distinguished for their gigantic size, the bold, erect standard which is waved, crimped and fluted in exquisite fashion; the charming blending of harmonious colors; and the exceedingly long flower stems, which make them unexcelled for cutting. So superior is this new type in every respect, that we believe that it is certain to supercede the old grandiflora kinds just as fast as the new colors appear and become fixed. The seeding propensity of this type is greatly reduced so the seed is more expensive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c.



Named Varieties

Dorothy Eckford The finest white; very large. Oz. 10c.

King Edward VII Splendid old, rich, crimson-scarlet. Oz. 10c.

Othello Dark, glossy, chocolate-red Oz. 10c.

Blanche Ferry The popular pink and white. Oz. 10c.

Katherine Tracy A lovely pink. Oz. 10c.

Lord Nelson A rich indigo-blue. Oz. 10c.

Lady Grisel Hamilton Beautiful silver-lavender. Oz. 10c.

Lottie Eckford White edged with blue. Oz. 10c.

America The brightest blood red striped. Oz. 10c.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon A grand primrose yellow. Oz. 10c.



**Double Sunflowers**

started early in the house in boxes, or seed may be planted in the garden beds when the warm weather of May arrives.

Mammoth Purple The largest flowers and largest truss of any Verbena, and it is a variety which will please everyone. Pkt. 5c.

**Xeranthemum**

Sunflower

Double These stately, old-fashioned flowers with the newer improved varieties are coming into special favor as a background for lawns and in front of high fences.

A tall plant, growing six feet high and blooming profusely all summer. Flowers are large, double and resemble chrysanthemums. The color is a rich, golden yellow; free from black center. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Verbena

Single plants of this pretty, annual creeper will carpet a space 8 to 10 inches in diameter with neat foliage and scores of fine flowers. For beds, borders, mounds, vases and window boxes, it is particularly fine, and it is frequently used as an undergrowth to tall plants like lilies. The plants thrive in good garden soil, and if grown from the seed, are much more vigorous than if started from cuttings. Verbenas will flower perfectly from seed if

**Verbena**

Defiance Scarlet A true scarlet; large and extra fine. Pkt. 5c.

Pink Many very brilliant shades of pink. Pkt. 5c.

Wild Cucumber

This is the quickest growing climber on our list. It grows wild, self sown in many parts of the west. Should be sown late in the fall or very early in the spring. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white, fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. For trellis or pillar no annual vine is more chaste, and it will quickly cover an old tree or an unsightly building. Pkt. 5c.

Xeranthemum

(**Everlasting Flowers**) Very desirable; easily grown. Leaves covered with silvery down. Hardy annual. A very fine mixture of colors. Pkt. 5c.



Zinnias

Zinnia

Very showy plants with large, double, imbricated flowers, which when fully expanded might easily be mistaken for Dwarf Dahlias. There is much satisfaction in a bed of Zinnias, for when nearly every other flower is killed off by the frost, this plant is still in full bloom. Few flowers are more easily grown or bloom more abundantly throughout the season, and their wide range of color is not less remarkable than their unusual depth and richness. Sow the seed early in the spring in open ground and transplant to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in good, rich soil. Half hardy annuals; 18 inches high.



Dwarf Zinnias

Large Double Mixed Finest varieties. Pkt. 5c.

Dwarf Zinnias This strain is especially desirable for borders, edgings and small beds. The individual flowers are equally large. Pkt. 5c.

A LUTHER BURBANK GARDEN

To have a garden that is not ordinary, you must have some of Luther Burbank's Original Flowers. No matter how modest your garden is, you can afford the exclusive Burbank features. The price is now within the reach of all. We have arrangements whereby we can furnish in original packages of Burbank's own selection of his own seeds, enough for a garden of extraordinary character and beauty, a genuine Burbank garden. These seeds are of the highest quality.

We have the following varieties—

Burbank Shasta Daisy.....	\$.25	Burbank Long Season Sweet Peas.....	.10
Burbank Dimorpotheca.....	.25	Burbank Giant Calendula.....	.10
Burbank Rainbow Corn.....	.25	Burbank Giant Zinnia, Mixed.....	.10
Burbank Tiger Calliopsis.....	.25	Burbank Zinnia, Little Red Riding Hood..	.10
Burbank Eschscholtzia.....	.10	Burbank Poppy, Shirley Type.....	.10
Burbank Giant Morning Glory.....	.10	Burbank Scabiosa Major.....	.10

The above 12 Varieties in 12 Packets having a separate retail value of \$1.80, in an attractive box, enough for a garden of extraordinary character and beauty will be sent postpaid for \$1.00. Single packets at regular retail price.

To protect the purchaser against substitution and fraud, each package will bear the Burbank Seal. This trade mark seal, a facsimile of which appears on this page, guarantees a genuine Burbank production. The creations of Luther Burbank are so individually characteristic that they are not easily to be compared with ordinary varieties.

By this distribution of Luther Burbank's own selection of 12 varieties, we are making it possible for our customers to enjoy the results of his genius and his forty odd years of scientific and practical labor.





Lawn Grass

A smooth, velvety lawn surrounding a house adds not only to the value, but enhances the enjoyment of every home, whether it be in the city, town or country. The most important thing to consider in selecting seed for lawn grass is to obtain a proper mixture of several varieties for two reasons. First, each variety is at its best during certain parts of the season, by properly choosing early, medium and late grasses, a smooth, even, green lawn is assured from early spring to late autumn. Second, a given area can support only so many grass plants of one kind, for they all absorb the same sort of food, but if several varieties are sown, the same area will support many more plants. This will give a much thicker and more luxuriant turf all over the lawn.



Kentucky Blue Grass

Ideal Lawn Grass This is our own mixture and is made of the best and cleanest seeds we are able to procure. This mixture has always given us the best of results. Prices—1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

Imported Lawn Grass (John W. Barwell's English Lawn Grass) Many testimonials that this imported seed produces the finest lawns. None but the purest seeds are used and germination is strong and vigorous. Prices—1 lb. 30c; 5 lb. (cotton bags) \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

White Dutch Clover A small creeping perennial variety; valuable for pasturage and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Price—per lb. 40c.

Kentucky Blue Grass Is the most nutritious, hardy and valuable of the northern grasses. In conjunction with White Clover, it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use not less than fifty-four pounds of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for meadow or pasturage, about twenty-eight pounds per acre will be required. Prices—1 lb. 25c; 1 bu. (14-lbs.) \$2.65; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

SEED CORN

A word about our business will not be amiss and we trust that our friends will pardon us if we seem to boast. We feel that we have a right to be proud of having developed a business from nothing to a good paying business. WHY? Because we have kept our standard high. Thoroughbred, high-yielding seed with the very strongest germination. Our system of drying is the very best, as we have again demonstrated this year having given it the most severe test possible.

The corn crop for 1915 is the poorest in many years over the entire corn belt; yet notwithstanding this the new seed we have picked and cured by our Correct Method, while not having as good style as formerly, will show the same high germinating qualities as in former years.

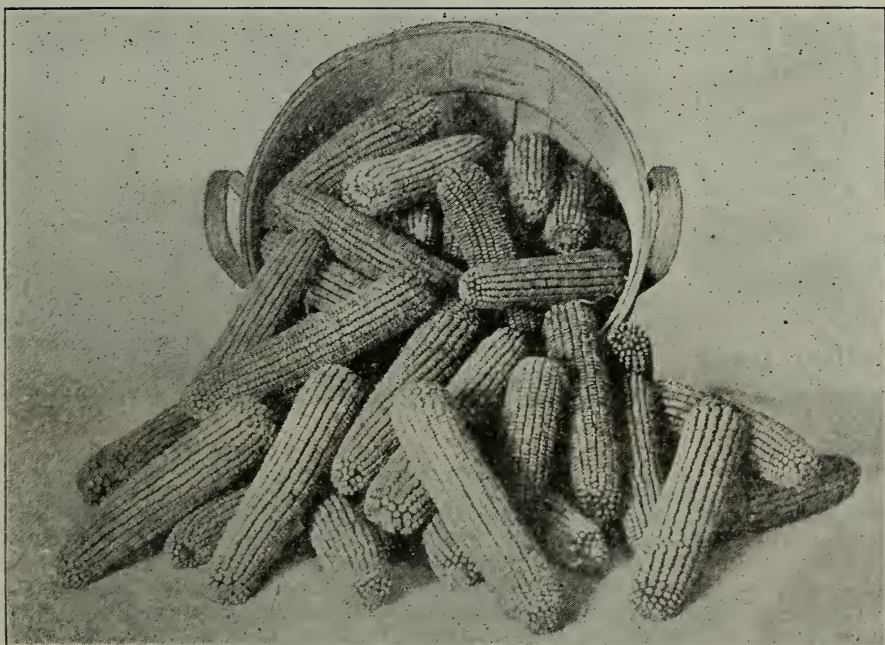
Our seed corn is all grown under contract; we furnish the seed to the grower, selecting the type that is characteristic of the variety. We have had the same varieties grown for us by the same growers for the past eight years. They have become very familiar with the type, and with our assistance early in the fall. It is then placed in the Curing Room and cured by our Correct Method. After curing, all corn is hand tipped and carefully examined for vitality; it is then shelled and graded ready for the planter. This insures an even stand, strong growth and heavy yield.

Many farmers in our home locality, place orders in the spring, when they get their seed corn, for what they will need for the following spring's planting. This speaks for itself.

We have endeavored to inform you just how we grow and handle our corn for seed. For fear that you do not understand our Correct Method, we will repeat. We have a forced ventilation through our Curing Room which removes all moisture as fast as it is liberated, no heat being turned on in the room until it is necessary to keep the frost out, as we never allow our seed corn to freeze. Our system has demonstrated again this year to the entire satisfaction of everyone who has seen our results that we have it properly named (the Correct Method) as our corn shows more vitality than the fire dried corn.

You know as a farmer that strong germinating seed corn will make a better crop than weak seed, even if the weak seed makes you a fair stand, the strong seed will make you more bushels to the acre and of better quality; our years of observation and your experience as a grower has taught you the same thing.

(Continued on following page)



Our prices are as low as is consistent with the quality of seed we have to offer. We wish to impress on your mind that we are talking about SEED CORN—hand picked, hand sorted and properly cared for—not made with a scoop shovel and a corn sheller. Also bear in mind that this year we had to purchase nearly 50% moisture in order to get our corn in before freezing weather, therefore we are obliged to raise our price somewhat from former years.

Our Guarantee Is as strong as any responsible firm can make. **READ IT.** We give you ten days to test our corn and if you are not satisfied with it, return at our expense. We demand the money with the order, but we give every buyer the privilege, after he buys anything from us to say whether or not it is worth the money, and if you think not, fire the stuff back to us and get your money. Better still, come to our seed house, you will then see for yourself how we handle our corn; we also have many other lines of seed that will interest you.

Many customers ask us why ear corn is 50 cents per bushel higher than shelled corn. This is the reason: Crates cost us over 20 cents apiece and hold only one bushel, while bags at the same price hold 2½ bushels. Then the ear corn must be handled by hand from start to finish or it will shell off at the butt and tip. This requires much more time than handling shelled corn.

PRICES:

All Seed Corn Offered by Us Will be Sold at the Following Prices---

Price per bu. (70 lbs.) Crated, Selected Ears	-	-	-	\$5.50
Price per bu. Shelled and Graded	-	-	-	\$5.00

(No extra charge for bags or crates.)

TERMS:

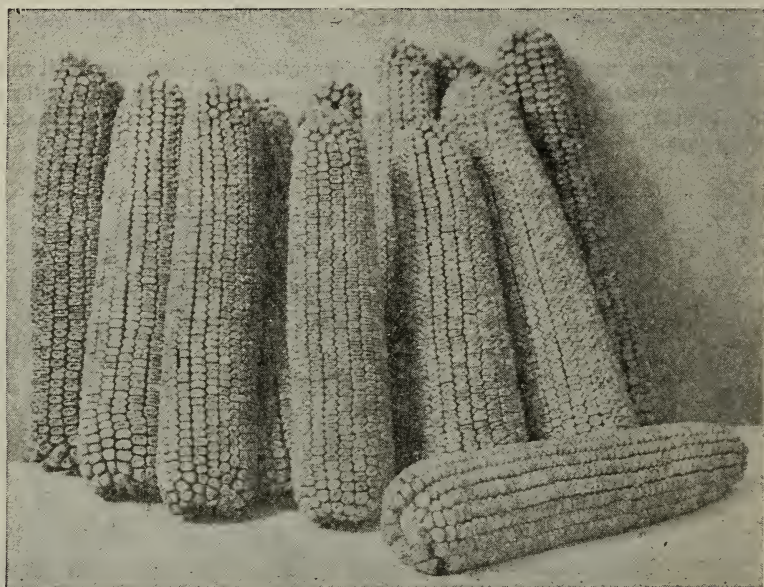


Cash to accompany all Seed Corn Orders. Delivered F. O. B. Rochelle, Ill. No charges for bags or crates. Ten days given purchaser after delivery of Seed to test same, and if fair test proves below 90 per cent germination, Corn may be returned and purchase money will be refunded.



Reid's Yellow Dent

Light golden in color, ears from 9 to 12 inches long and 7 to 8 inches in circumference. No space between the rows which range from 20 to 24 in number. The cob is almost completely covered with corn; very small shank; ears run very uniform in size, color and shape. Shells from 88 to 90% of corn. Kernels are moderately dented or rough; cob red and medium in size. Stalks from 9 to 12 feet and an abundance of foliage, making it a popular corn for fodder. This corn being a late variety and hard to procure this fall, our stock will be exhausted early.

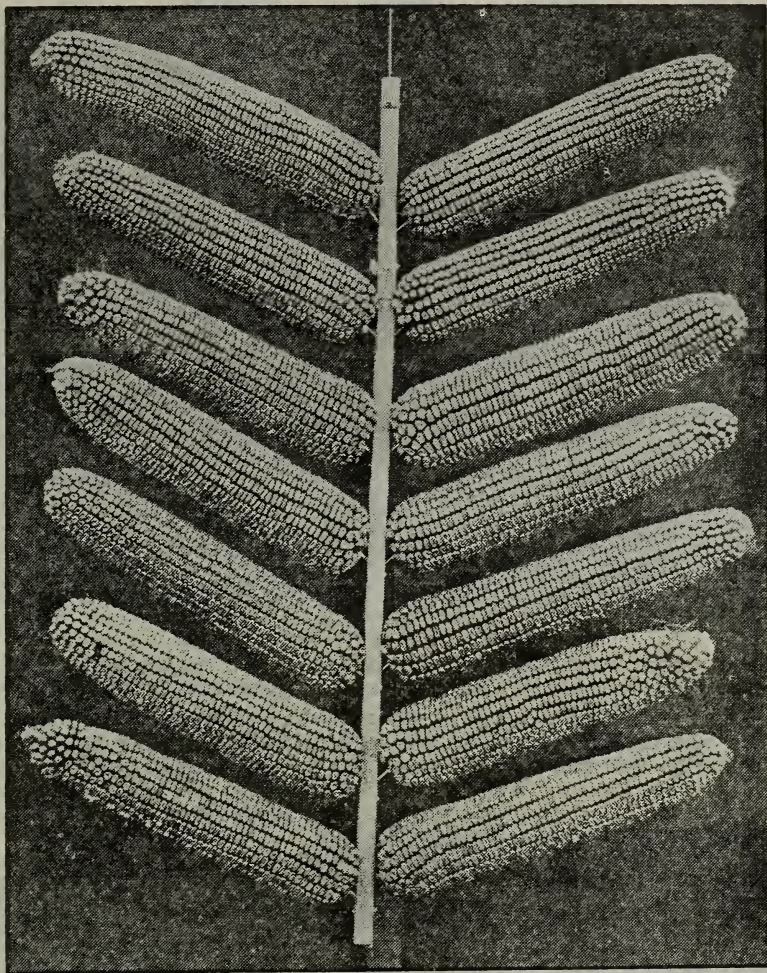


Cook's Yellow Dent

The corn that makes the yield! It takes the yield to bring the money. That is why we say that Cook's Yellow Dent is the most profitable corn to grow on good soil. This variety resembles Reid's Yellow Dent in general makeup, the average size of the ears being somewhat larger than Reid's, yet maturing fully as early. It has been grown in this locality for the past seven years very successfully producing large yields of well matured corn. The butts and tips are particularly well filled. The ears of this variety are remarkably uniform. In this respect it is superior to all other corn. The kernels are medium in thickness, blunt wedge shaped, setting very closely together, no lost space between the rows. The cob is red, medium to small; small shank, and easy to husk. This variety is a vigorous grower with stalks 8 to 12 feet high; deep rooted, therefore does not blow down easily. It has an

Reid's Yellow Dent

**You Only Have to Increase Your Yield Three-Fourths of
a Bushel Per Acre to Pay for Your Seed Corn.**



**Cook's Yellow Dent is a Superior Variety of Corn From
Every Point of View. You Can't Go Wrong by Planting it.**

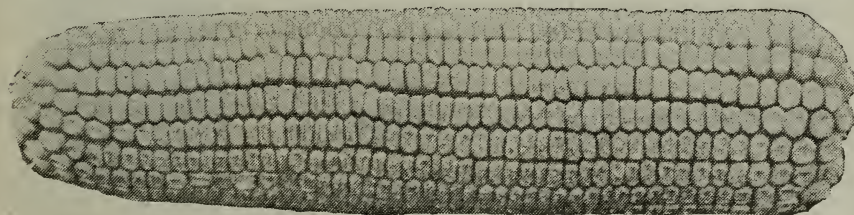
abundance of foliage, which makes it an excellent fodder and ensilage plant, producing a heavy tonnage to the acre.

By careful selection and elimination of barren stalks, this corn has been so improved that a yield of 100 bushels per acre can be grown on good soil carefully managed. This corn will get out of the way of frost in from 105 to 110 days according to the location soil, and season.

The accompanying illustration is made from a photograph of this corn, showing its type and character. There is no variety that will do better, or will yield more bushels of good sound corn on strong, rich corn land. Briefly stated it is the embodiment of all the good qualities contained in all the best varieties. We have but a very limited supply of this corn this year owing to the backward season, the late corns having suffered more than the early corns.

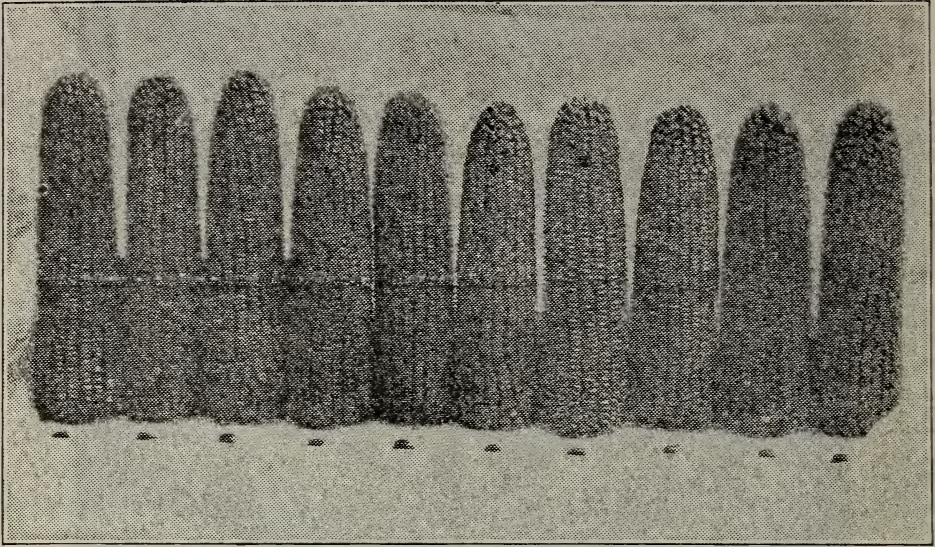
Number 10 Extra early yellow variety, medium sized ear. This variety has been grown in Ogle County for a number of years, and has never failed to make a good crop of sound corn, furnishing a larger amount of shelled corn from the ears than most other varieties. 70 pounds of ear corn will shell out 61 to 63 pounds of the brightest, finest most solid kernels that you have ever seen, leaving the cobs to weigh from 7 to 9 pounds.

This corn ripens in about 90 days; the ears are from 8 to 10 inches in length, are well filled to the butts and tips and are exceedingly well developed. The kernels are long bright and heavy. It is



a surprisingly good yield, and one of the best varieties to plant for fodder, as it produces an immense amount of foliage per acre. To those who wish an early maturing corn and a sure cropper, we recommend Number 10.

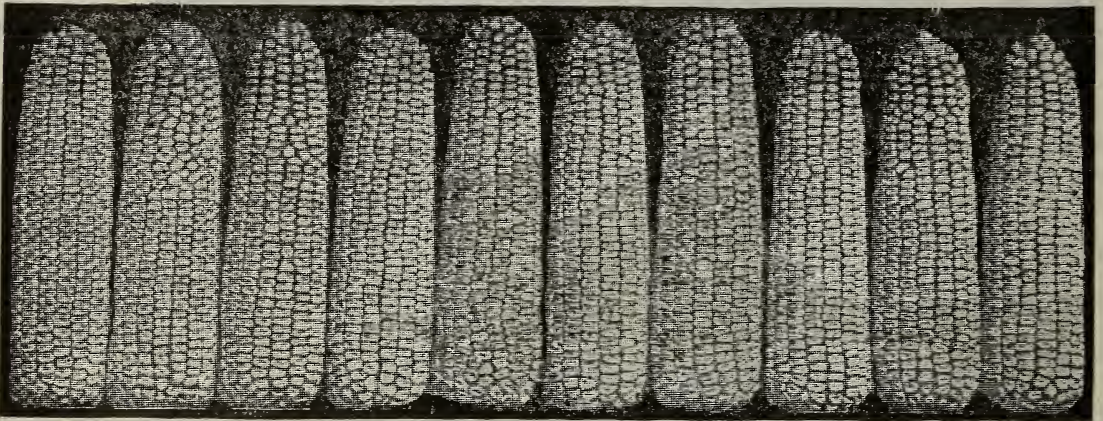
"MORE CORN---MORE MONEY"



OUR MOTTO: "BETTER SEED"

Carmichael's Choice Yellow, slightly tapering ear, ripens in from 95 to 100 days. The grains are rough and deep, medium in size; has a rich golden color, making it a rich looking corn when shelled. This corn has been very successful in shelling contests, having been awarded First Premium for showing the largest percent of corn to the ear.

This is a fine feeding corn. The longer we know this corn the better we like it. If you want a yellow corn that is a little earlier than Reid's and sure to mature in any year, you can't go wrong in getting some of this seed. We had a large field of this variety planted where a crop of sweet clover was plowed under, we were therefore able to secure a fine lot of this variety of seed; while that part of the field having no sweet clover plowed under, failed to produce any seed.

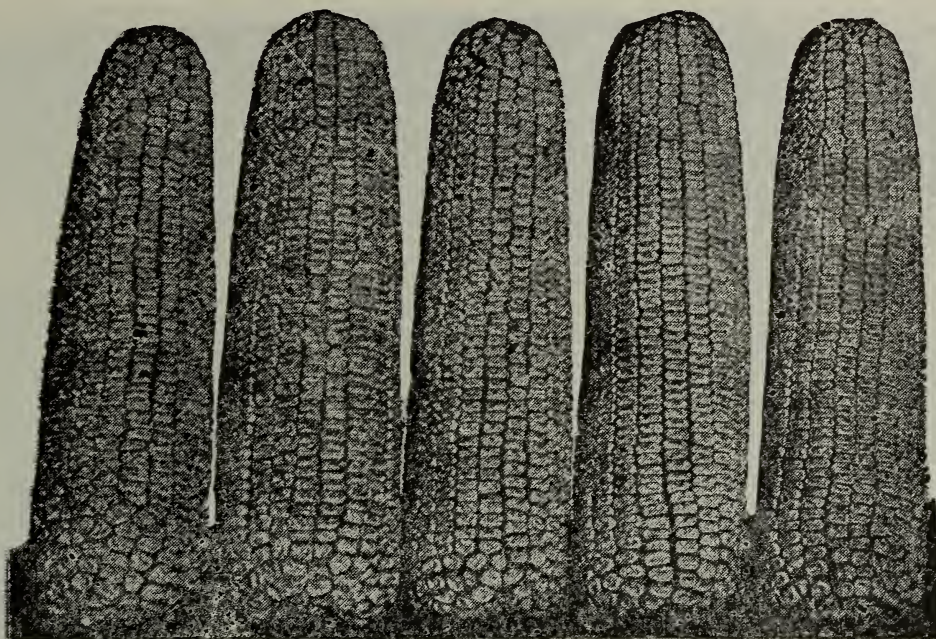


Silver King or No. 7 We know of no better corn for the northern part of the corn belt than Silver King, or No. 7 as termed in Wisconsin, where it has been developed under the direction of Professor Moore. This is a pure white dent corn with ears of good size and inclined to be well filled over the butts and tips. An early variety of corn and a splendid sheller.

In the report of the Wisconsin Experiment Association, Professor Moore, who had entire charge of the testing and distribution of this corn in the state, says: "Wisconsin No. 7 (Silver King) has given general satisfaction throughout a wide range of territory, and readily adjusts itself to various conditions and environments. From data received I feel confident that we have in No. 7 a variety superior to any other white corn grown in the state."

Our seed fields in the years we have been growing it for seed, has made each year from 70 to 80 bushels per acre. We feel that we can hardly rate the value of this corn too highly, it gets ripe under all conditions and produces the yield.

Red Hackberry Medium sized ears 8 to 10 inches long, 16 to 18 rows, rough indentation; early maturing, easy to husk, a sure cropper. Cob very small with deep kernels, making a high shelling percentage. The best variety of red corn we know of.



Ogle County White Dent

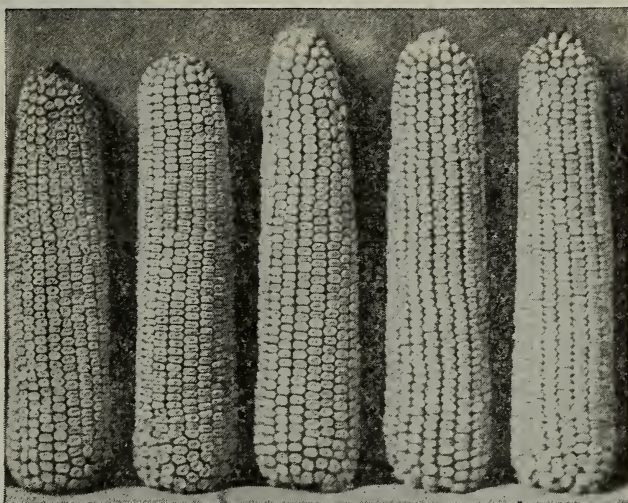
Here is a corn that we have been watching for the past two years and from what we have seen, we think it one of the best kinds of corn grown, and we believe it is the coming corn for this section. It is of fine white color. The ears are of good size, medium rough indentation; deep kernels. The stalk is of medium height and stands up well. Having matured this year, we think it a safe corn to plant.

Keck's White

This variety of corn is too well known among the growers of this section of the country to require any description from us. If those who have never tried this variety of corn could hear all the good things they say about the big yield and fine quality of this corn, you would hardly blame us for saying that we consider it one of the best varieties of white corn to grow in this latitude.

Several years ago we secured some seed corn (variety unknown) and began breeding this corn by planting individual ears that were nearest to our ideal.

We have kept this up until we have a white corn that grows true to type, has a good strong stalk and is prolific. It is medium early; the ears are of good size and have well filled butts and tips. Medium indentation, 18 to 20 rows, 9 to 11 inches in length, and very symmetrical. We are compelled to put up more of this seed than any other white owing to the big demand.

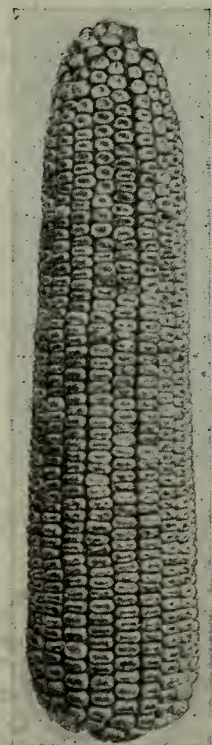


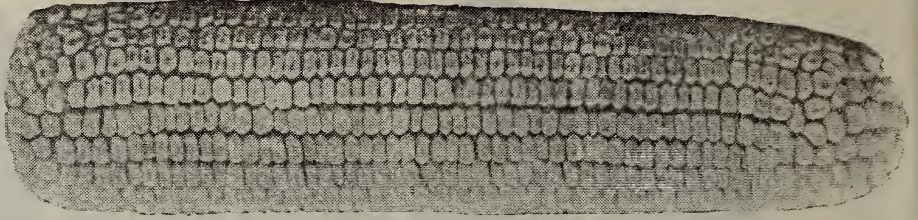
Keck's White

Griffith's Early Dent

We are offering this early corn grown and cured by W. G. Griffith of McNabb, Ill. This corn is a slowly tapering ear of medium length; kernels are very deep and of a deep yellow or golden color. It is a rough, dent corn with 18 to 20 rows. The cob is very small, and with the deep kernels, makes a high shelling corn.

Griffith's Early Dent

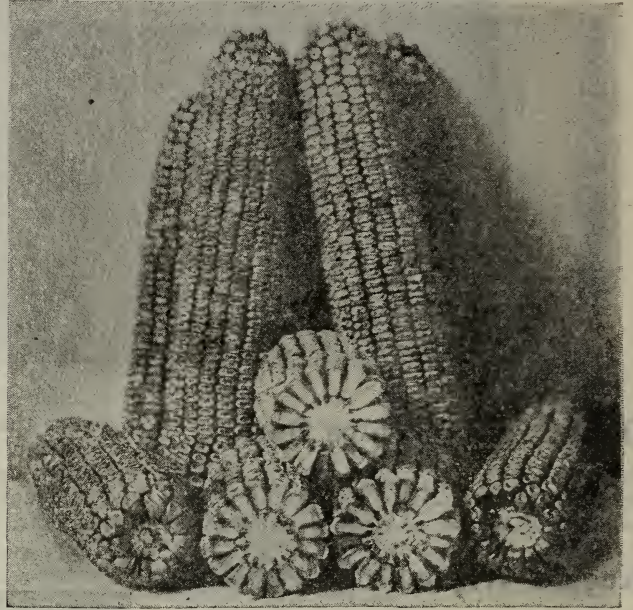




Golden Eagle The large amount of corn on such a small cob surprises everyone. Entirely distinct variety. Stalks short and strong; heavy foliage. Ripens in 90 to 100 days; ears medium size, deep grained, small cob; a great feeding corn. Beautiful in its rich golden color and even size from butt to tip of ear. Profitable in its depth of grain and small percentage of waste in cob. Convenient in its short fodder growth and easy break of ear from the stalk. Certain in its maturity, and all points considered, one of the best corns grown from the feeder's standpoint.

Pop Corn

Big Money in Little Things—Very often there is good money in little things which because they are small, people are likely to overlook them. Pop Corn is one of these. Boys or girls can plant an acre or two of pop corn and dispose of it to



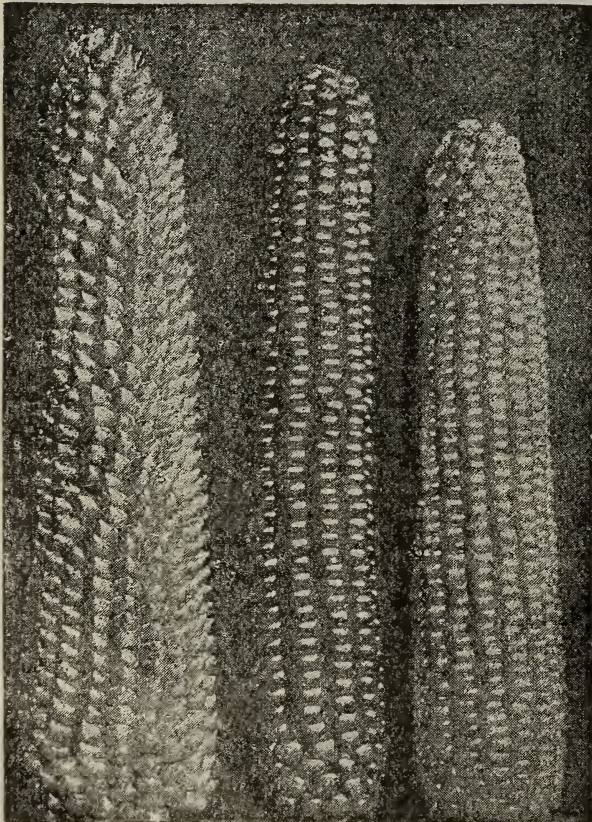
Golden Eagle

their neighbors or the merchant. There is usually a demand for this article and in this way considerable money can be easily earned. Why not plow up an acre or two and turn it over to the children; it will afford them both pleasure and profit.

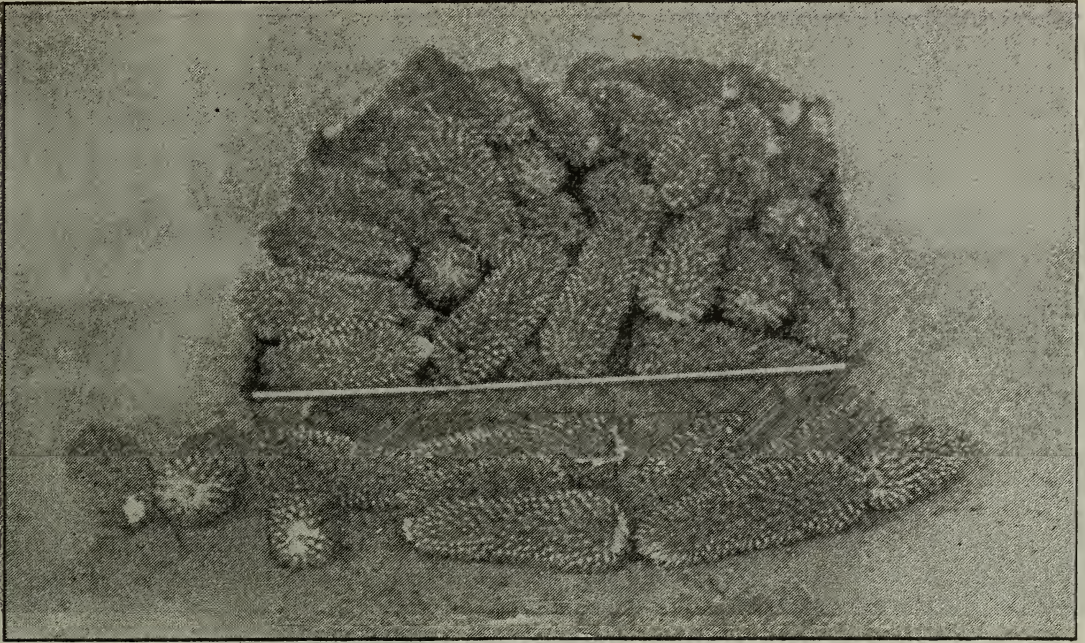
White Rice The standard sort for field culture. A very handsome and prolific variety. Ears medium length; kernels long, pointed and resemble rice; color white. A very choice one for parching. Selected Ears—Lb. 10c; 3 lbs. 25c.

White Pearl Smooth, small grained; ears are 4 to 6 inches in length. An excellent popping variety of handsome appearance. Selected ears—Lb. 10c.

Queen's Golden This is one of the handsomest pop corns. It grows large and tender stalks and the ears are large both in grain and cob. The popping quality is excellent, having tender and palatable kernels. While the large, yellow grain reminds one of some of the field corns, yet we are happily disappointed when we pop and eat it. Selected ears—Lb. 10c; 3 lbs. 25c.



White Rice Queen's Golden White Pearl



Baby Golden Smallest pop corn in existence. It is prolific, producing 4 to 5 well formed ears on each plant. The kernels are but very little larger than a kernel of rice; of a handsome, lustrous light golden color. If you want the daintiest, most delicious pop corn you ever saw or tasted, try Baby Golden. We sell selected ears only— $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c. (An ear has about 400 grains and plants 100 hills.)

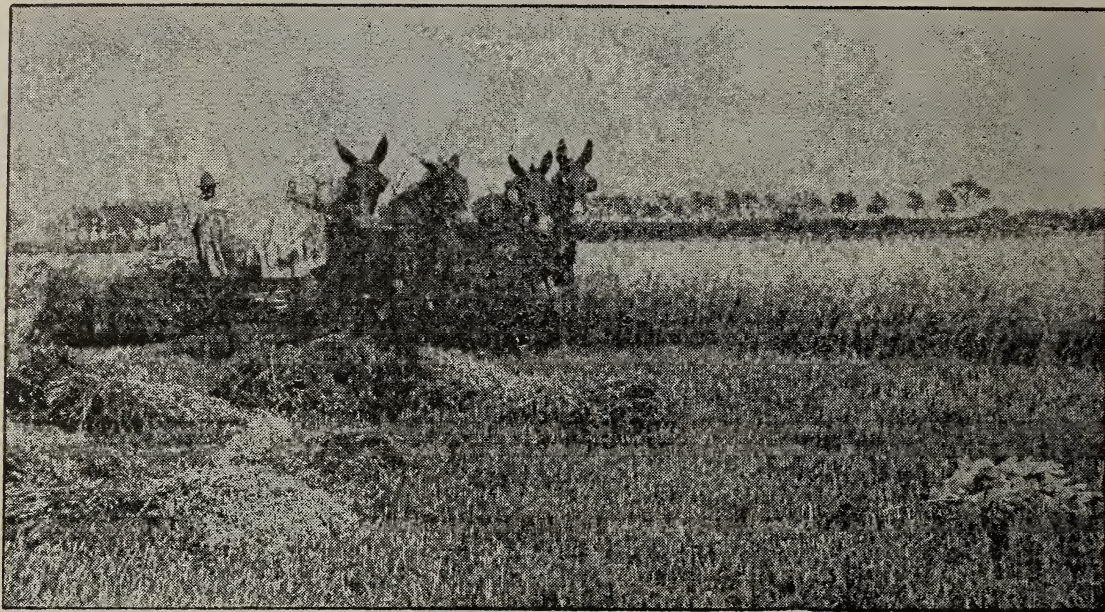
Oats



New Gothland We believe among all that is good, the New Gothland white oats to be the best oats grown, side by side with common sorts they have made increased yields. We procured this oat from New York State, their seed being imported direct from the Experimental Station in Sweden. This new oat was bred to increase the stooling qualities as much as possible, until a single grain has produced 43 stalks. They are pure white, and grow a stiff straw, thereby standing up well on rich soil. On account of its heavy stooling, we recommend planting only two bushels to the acre.

These oats are a sprangle head, large grain, thin hull and are the best and most economical oats for feeding. Every farmer should try them this year. Order at least 10 or 20 bushels, enough to get a start and some to sell to your neighbors for seed. Order early and you will have them ready to sow.

Prices—1 bu. 90c; 5 bus. @ 85c; 10 bus. or over @ 80c. Bags at value.



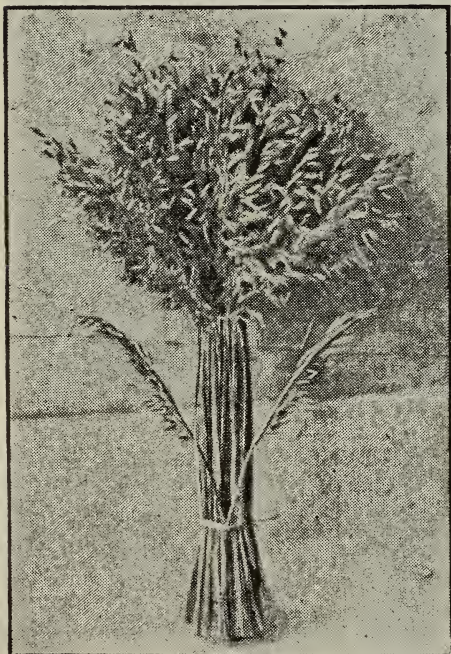
The above cut is made from a photograph taken of a field of New Kerson or 60 Day Oats on the farm of T. G. Southworth, Rochelle, Illinois.

New Kerson--60 Day Oats

Many farmers having rich, black prairie soil, have difficulty in finding oats which will stand up satisfactorily. Here is an oat that will give satisfaction under such conditions as we have named. They are not as attractive looking as some varieties, being small and generally yellow in color. They are great yielders. In fact at threshing time they astonish everyone. For feed there is none better, as they have very thin hulls. Their extreme earliness will also recommend them, especially to those sowing clover with oats.

The Kerson Oat was first introduced by the Nebraska Experimental Station and is recommended by them as being the best known variety for Nebraska and Kansas. They are also fine for the black prairie soils of Illinois and Wisconsin, and we have a lot of reports from our customers, telling us how well pleased they were with them. On account of their earliness they escape the severe attacks of rust and will stand up well on the low, rich prairie soils.

Prices—1 bu. 85c; 5 bus. @ 80c; 10 bus. or over @ 75c. Bags at value.



Quaker White Oats

Quaker White The growers of Quaker White Oats the past season report to us very satisfactory results, and as they have been grown on many different kinds of soil, with results equally the same in all cases, we feel that we can safely recommend them as being one of the best white oats. They grow a very stiff straw, resisting storms well. Early to ripen thereby missing the hot weather which is often very disastrous to later varieties. In the seven years we have known the Quaker White they have never shown any signs of rust. You need a change of seed and will be pleased with the results of this variety.

We hope every one of our customers who grow oats will sow at least a part of his farm to Quaker White. Every farmer can afford them as the price is certainly very reasonable for such a valuable oat. Many farmers who bought this year claim that if they had put their entire field in with this seed at our price, they would have been money ahead when they come to figure the net results at threshing time, and that is the only thing that counts.

Prices—1 bu. 80c; 5 bus. @ ; 10 bus. and over @ 75c 70c. Bags at value.

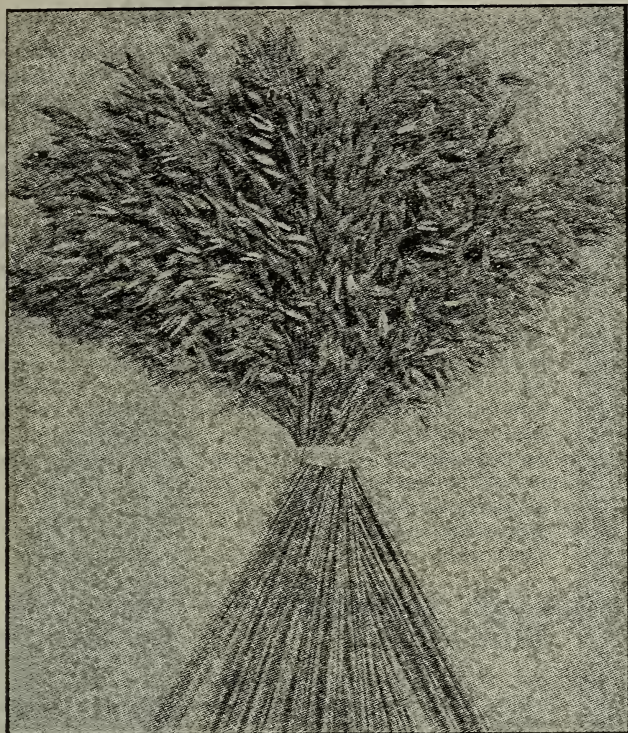


Wisconsin Pedigreed No. 1

The production of over 100 bushels of oats per acre is so far above the average yield that it seems almost an impossibility to those unfamiliar with pedigreed seed. Yet the Wisconsin University Farm has produced 110 bushels per acre with this variety of oats.

Wisconsin Pedigreed No. 1 Oat is the highest yielding oats grown in Wisconsin. This variety belongs to the long type class. It was disseminated in 1912 after fourteen years of careful breeding at the university farm. Not only did it produce the highest yield out of forty-two varieties tested, but the straw being hard and stiff, it showed less tendency to lodge, rust or blight than any other variety except the Kerson or Sixty Day types. Compared to Swedish Select, the No. 1 is a little longer in grain, pure white and a little shorter in straw, also ripens a few days earlier.

This is considered by far the best variety of oats for medium rich soils, and will stand up on heavy soils where Swedish Select usually lodges. Even on rich river bottom lands, this variety is giving excellent satisfaction. It looks to us as if we have here the most valuable thing in the oat line ever introduced. We hope all our customers who raise oats will get started with Pedigreed No. 1 this year.



Wisconsin Pedigreed No. 1

Prices—1 bu. 85c; 5 bus. @ 80c; 10 bus. or over @ 75c. Bags at value.

Oderbrucker Barley Is considered the best bearded barley grown. The original stock of this barley was obtained from Germany by the Ontario Agricultural College, from which place the Wisconsin Experimental Station procured a small supply. By them it was greatly improved. Oderbrucker is a stiff-strawed, heavy yielding, six rowed, bearded variety. It has protein content of 15% or nearly double the amount of protein found in many other varieties; this makes it a very valuable feeding barley. It is also one of the best malting barleys.

Prices—1 bu. \$1.30; 5 to 10 bus. @ \$1.25. Bags at value.

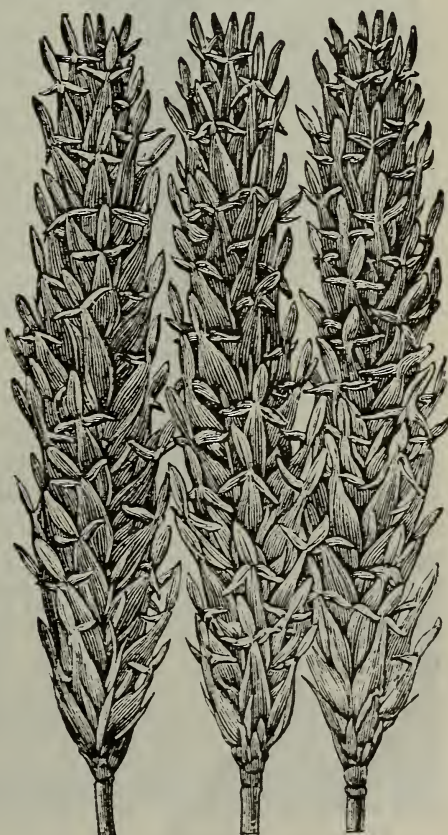
Beardless Barley Two strong features distinguish the Beardless Barley above all others. First, its great yielding qualities; second, its freedom from the troublesome beards, common to all other varieties except the White Hulless, which is absolutely without beard. It is on this account not only much more agreeable to handle in threshing than other barleys, but it is safer and better to feed to livestock. As a fattening agent for stock, Beardless Barley is particularly valuable; it is also especially valuable for pastures where swine are allowed to feed.

Contrary to the prevailing opinion, Beardless Barley is as good for malting as any other barley, and it is being accepted by many brewers in preference to common varieties in some localities.

Prices—1 bu. \$1.30; 5 bus. or over @ \$1.25. Write for prices on larger quantities. Bags at value.

SPELTZ or EMMER It is neither wheat, rye, nor barley, and yet it appears to be a combination of these. It is as good for stock as any other grain. It makes a good crop with almost any condition of soil or climate. Thresh it like wheat, but not so closely, leaving the outside hull on. Sow $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 bushels to the acre, 40 pounds to the bushels.

Prices—1 bu. \$1.05; 5 bu. or over \$1.00. Bags at value.



Beardless Barley

Seed Wheat

Our Seed Wheat is grown from the most carefully selected stock, cleaned and put over our perfect system of grading, which insures uniformity, germinating power and freedom from noxious weeds.

Our Seed Wheat is guaranteed to be all new crop and local grown, and like all our seed is tested for vitality before sending out. We list only those varieties that have yielded well for a series of years.

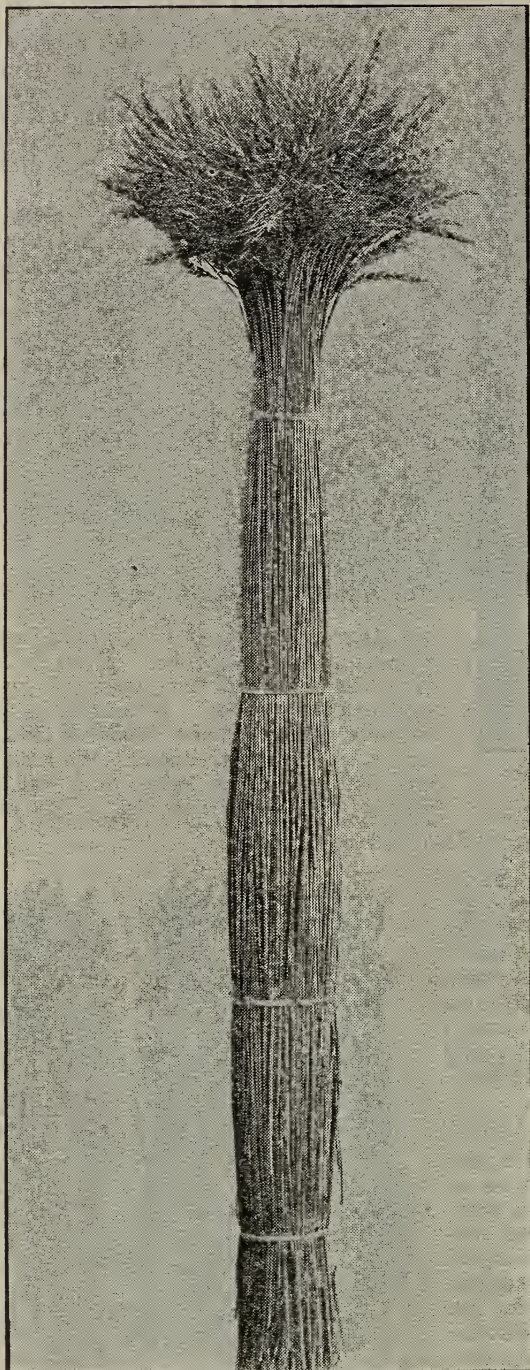
We have Seed Wheat that will put you in the way of gaining larger profits from your present acreage.

We are obliged to ask considerable advance over the market price for our high grade Seed Wheat, as there is a much larger cost attached to its production and preparation than anyone who has not had the experience could possibly appreciate. Space does not permit going into detail, but as a matter of fact, the prices named for the larger quantities represent but a small advance over the actual cash outlay to us. We believe that farmers who want to change their seed will find it to their advantage to secure enough at least to give them a start.

SPRING WHEAT

Blue Ribbon Blue Ribbon Wheat is a distinct variety originated by H. B. Krueger of Wisconsin, starting with a single head in 1904. It has been in competition with wheat grown in the best wheat growing sections in the United States and has always been awarded first or second premium.

Blue Ribbon is a bearded wheat, with plump, heavy berry, and a short, stiff straw. It is an early variety maturing about ten days earlier than most wheat. This is very important as it enables it to get ahead of the severe wheat. On this account also, it is valuable to sow with oats. It has never



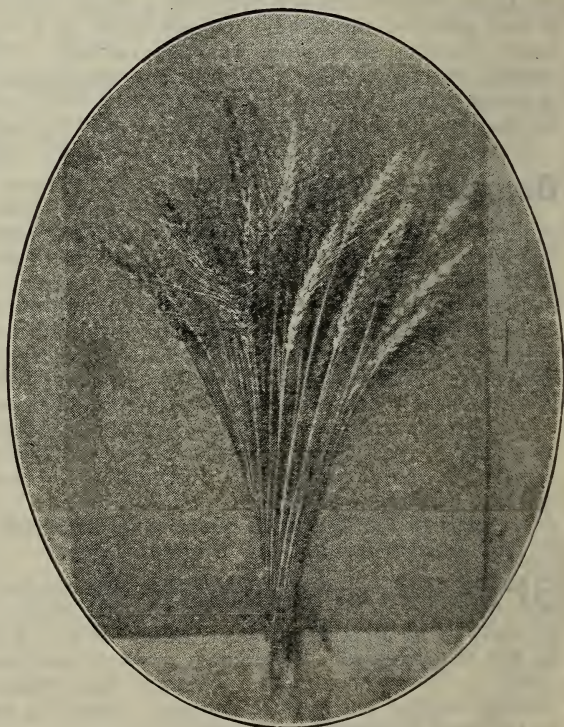
Blue Ribbon Wheat

been affected with rust. It is also a good yielder.

Prices—1 bu. \$1.75; 5 bus. @ \$1.70; 10 bus. or over @ \$1.65. Grain bags at value.

Velvet Chaff This is a bearded, smooth chaffed variety, very hardy and a big yielder. In some sections it yields from 2 to 10 bushels per acre more than other varieties. It is early in maturity, from 110 to 115 days. The Minnesota Experimental Station reports a 14 year average yield of 26.7 bushels per acre. The grain is hard.

Prices—1 bu. \$1.65; 5 bus. @ \$1.60; 10 bus. and over @ \$1.55. Grain bags at value.



Velvet Chaff

Kaffir Corn

Valuable both for fodder and grain. Always yields an immense amount of seed, even on the poorest soils and in the dryest season. Especially adapted to places where the summers are hot and dry. Kaffir Corn has proven invaluable to Western farmers as a fodder crop during dry seasons. It does well anywhere in the corn belt and can be grown as far north as Minnesota. On good ground it will make very large yields, besides affording a great amount of fodder. Every farmer should plant a few pounds of Kaffir Corn for his poultry. The grain cannot be excelled for fowls. If cut when first seed heads come into bloom, a second growth will shoot up and produce another crop of forage or fodder.

Sow broadcast and handle like millet, putting on from 75 to 100 pounds per acre, or drill with corn planter, putting in 10 pounds per acre, then cutting with a corn harvester and threshing like grain. Some feed to stock heads and all, while others cut the heads off and thresh them. Any way it is treated, it makes a valuable feed.

Prices—1 lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 40c; 100 lbs. \$3.00.



Kaffir Corn

Millet Seed

Common Requires a dry, light, rich soil and grows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet high, with fine bulk of stalk and leaves, and is excellent for forage. Sow broadcast from May 1st to June 20th if for seed, or until the last of July if for hay. Write for samples and prices.

German Golden This variety is not as early as Common Millet, but yields a much larger crop; Southern grown seed is much preferred as it will produce more hay. Northern grown seed is liable to be hybridized with other millets and will not grow as tall. We can furnish Southern grown seed. Write for samples and prices.

Hungarian Grass A valuable forage plant. Succeeds well on dry, light soil. Withstands the drought remarkably well, remaining green when all other vegetation is parched, and if development is arrested, the least rain will restore it to vigor. Write for samples and prices.

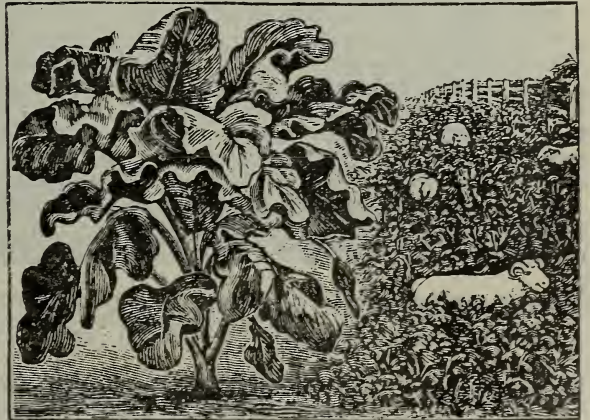
Dwarf Essex Rape

This is the most valuable forage except clover, that has been introduced in the United States. It has the advantage over other pastures in its ability to stay green longer as it withstands frost and cold.

GERMAN GOLDEN
MILLET

Will do well on soils adapted to corn, wheat, turnips or cabbage. The best way to sow Rape in the corn belt is in your corn just before the last cultivation; in this manner the seed is put in the ground well, and we find it is a popular way of sowing with many farmers. Others prefer to sow with small grain in the spring; Rape will make a quick growth after grain is harvested. Others sow with oats, peas or clover for summer pasture and insure a good stand of clover. Sow 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

There is but one variety of Rape that has proven profitable to sow in America, and that is Dwarf Essex. Do not be deluded into buying inferior grades. Prices, 1 lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$9.



Dwarf Essex Rape

Cane Seed-- Sorghum

This is the king of all forage plants, and in many localities is taking the place of corn as a fodder crop. It is a great drought resister and

will produce more tonnage of palatable fodder per acre. Where cane is grown to cut for hay, it should be sown broadcast at the rate of 30 or 40 pounds per acre. If it is to be cut with a corn binder, it should be sown in drills 3 feet apart at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

Early Amber Cane This the common type grown throughout the the northern states for fodder. It produces an abundant crop of fodder of very fine quality. It can also be used for making syrup and at several points in the northern states it is grown for this purpose. It is a very profitable feed for cattle and horses, and there is no forage that is more relished and contains a greater amount of real nutriment than Cane.

Prices—Lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 45c; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

Soja or Soy Beans

Soy Beans grow erect, branching out 4 to 6 stems near the ground and attain a height of 2 or 3 feet. The branches are thickly covered with leaves and pods from the ground to the top.

Soy Beans are like clover, great soil enrichers, gathering nitrogen from the air and adding it to the land. They are earlier and richer in protein and oil than Cow Peas and are also of more upright habit and therefore easier harvested. Soy

Beans have attracted much attention in recent years on account of their great value as a silage with corn, making a completely balanced food for cows.

As a forage crop, we believe the Soy Beans will become decidedly popular, especially where clover meadows, for any reason have failed and a substitute for them is needed. The yield of hay from the Soy Bean should be nearly or quite equal to that of clover, and the chemical analysis shows the Bean to be fully equal to the clover. The only disadvantage with the Bean is that it is more difficult to cure than clover, and you cannot expect a second crop as we do with clover. This second crop can be easily supplied however, by mixing Winter Vetch with the Soy Beans when planting, as described in a later paragraph. Price—Per bu. \$3.00.

Cow Peas

Cow Peas are really beans and not peas as the name would indicate. They are extensively grown in the south where they play the same role in rotation farming that clovers do in the north. They are becoming more popular and their value is becoming more and more appreciated in the northern states. They are called the poor man's bank, for like other leguminous plants, besides yielding a bountiful crop, they increase the fertility of the soil. Their roots go down deep into the earth in search of moisture, opening and loosening it; they also add humus to it when they decay, thus leaving the land in rich splendid condition for the benefit of the succeeding crop.

Cow Peas will grow on any soil, even on the driest, wornout, sterile land, where red clover will not grow. They are drought-resisting plants, standing the heat of the southern summer.

Whip-poor-will A favorite early bunch-growing variety; has brown speckled seed. A standard sort. Price—Per bu. \$3.00.

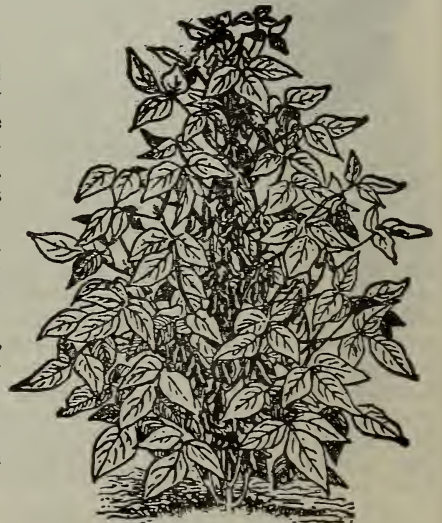
New Era An early maturing variety; seed is bluish in color. It is upright-growing, quick to mature, and remarkably prolific of peas. To all those who have had no experience growing cow peas, we recommend this variety. Price—Per bu. \$3.00.



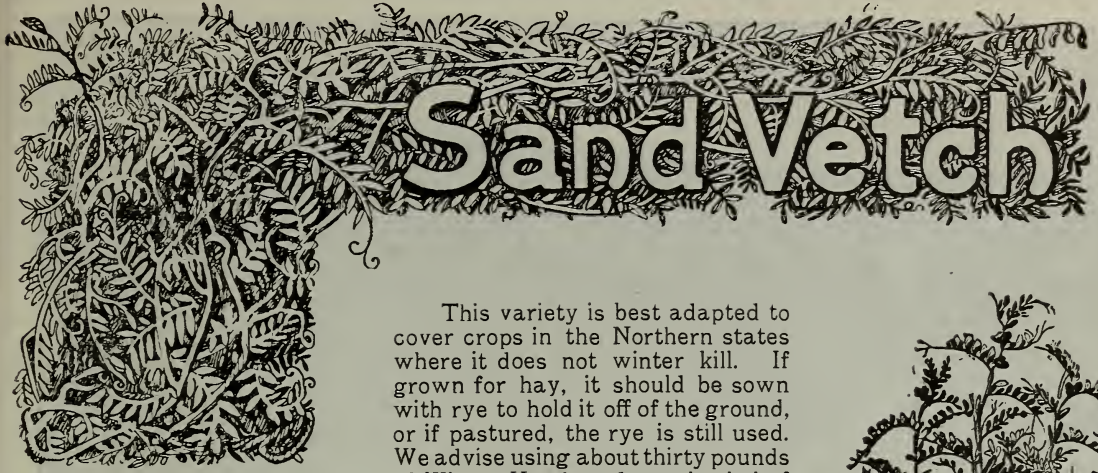
Soy Beans



Early Amber Cane



Cow Peas



This variety is best adapted to cover crops in the Northern states where it does not winter kill. If grown for hay, it should be sown with rye to hold it off of the ground, or if pastured, the rye is still used. We advise using about thirty pounds of Winter Vetch and one bushel of

rye to the acre; sown about the middle of summer, at the last of corn cultivation.

One of the best systems we have ever seen for obtaining both a splendid crop and a soil restorer, consists of sowing Soy Beans and Winter Vetch together in the spring. About fifteen pounds of each seed (mixed together in a drill box) are sown to the acre. Both should by all means be inoculated. The Soy Beans, growing more quickly than the Vetch, will be making full growth while the Vetch is rather small and neither particularly crowd the other. In the fall when the Beans come off the Vetches will have made considerable growth, and soon after the Beans have been removed, the Vetches will completely cover the ground. The expense of this method is very small indeed, both for seed and labor; and you have the Soy Bean Crop, which is very valuable, followed by the Winter Vetch which is also very valuable. Both of these crops will afford you feed of the very highest quality, protect your soil from leaching throughout the winter, and by plowing the Vetch under will add nitrogen, certainly worth several times the cost of the seed. We especially urge the farmers to try Sand or Winter Vetch. Write for samples and prices.



Winter Vetch

Sweet Clover



Threshing a crop of Sweet Clover, this being first growth with coarse, stiff straw, threshing machine is used. A large sized huller is more practical for second growth clover.

We are glad to note that farmers generally over the country are changing their views with regard to this plant. They have found that it is a very valuable crop for fertilizer, and it has been finally demonstrated without a chance of contradiction that it is a valuable pasture and hay crop, and thousands of farmers so regard it today; we see no good reason why it should not take a strong position in



One of our fields showing first growth Sweet Clover in shock.

SWEET CLOVER (Continued)

permanent agriculture. Sweet Clover is being grown quite extensively in many sections of the United States at the present time. Its growers have given such enthusiastic reports of their success with it, that a general interest in the crop has been awakened all over the country.

While there are several varieties of Sweet Clover, the white is the one of the greatest value, and is the one commonly meant when the term Sweet Clover is used. The plant is a legume, and has in a general way the same characteristics and requirements as alfalfa and other legumes. It is closely related to alfalfa and in the early stages of growth the plants closely resemble each other. The foliage has a strong bitter taste however, totally unlike alfalfa. The same species of bacteria grow on both alfalfa and Sweet Clover roots, and soil from a Sweet Clover field can be used to inoculate alfalfa and vice versa.

One of the most valuable qualities of Sweet Clover is its ability to improve the soil upon which it grows. This it does in part by reason of its large roots, which break up the lower layers of the soil and by their rapid decay, add a great deal of humus to the layers which lay below the usual depths of plowing. In addition to this the stubble and stems, when plowed under, also add a good deal of humus to the soil. Its most important characteristic is the ability which it has of fixing nitrogen by means of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria which live in tubercles on the roots of the plant. This characteristic enables it to add much nitrogen, a most costly fertilizer, to the soil in which it grows. Many legumes require considerable humus in the soil for anything like a good growth, but Sweet Clover seems to be a notable exception to this rule, and will generally thrive where this usually essential feature is absent. In the West it has shown itself able to grow on soil so strongly impregnated with alkali, that little else than salt grass among the native plants can exist. After a crop of Sweet Clover has been grown on such soil, it is usually possible to grow some other field crop.

There is one absolute necessity if you would be successful with Sweet Clover—it requires as much lime in the soil as alfalfa; it also frequently requires inoculation. This can easily be done, either by the glue or soil method, or by using the culture.

For pasture, Sweet Clover is far superior to alfalfa, for it contains the ingredient called cumarin, which eliminates any possibility of bloating, a most serious and dangerous drawback to alfalfa for pasturage. The cumarin is what gives to it the bitter taste which causes animals at first to refuse it. In this respect however, it is only fair to the Sweet Clover to note that stock will often refuse to eat a number of valuable leguminous forage crops when first offered to them. Milk cows have been observed to refuse an entire ration of alfalfa hay even when no other feed was available at feeding time. This, however, was when it was first introduced to them. Shippers of cattle from the arid sections of the West, where corn is unknown, often have difficulty in getting the stock to eat corn fodder or even corn. One specific instance has come under observation where the cattle were fed corn with the dried husks attached, whereupon they ate off the husks and left the corn uneaten. When these same cattle were turned on the green grass the following spring, instead of eating the new

SWEET CLOVER (Continued)

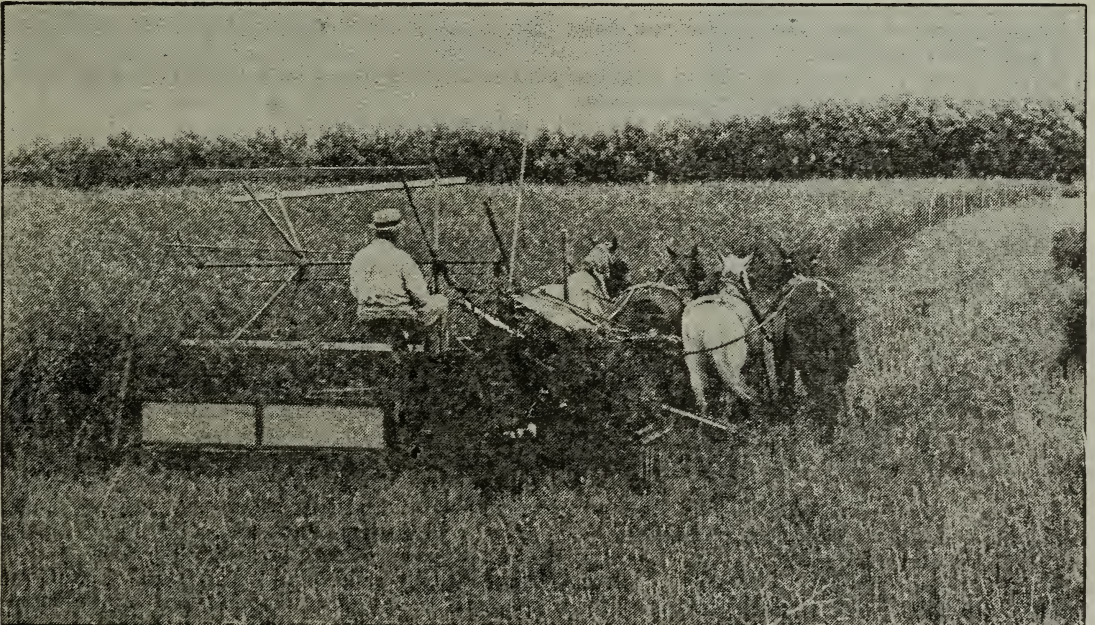
growth, they contented themselves with browsing off the dead stalks of preceding season's growth, which presumably more closely resembled the desert grasses to which they were accustomed. Preliminary experiments with leguminous crops, even at the hands of careful experimenters, cannot always be taken as final. In this connection it may be mentioned that when cowpeas were first tried in portions of this country it was found so difficult at first to induce stock to eat the vines, either when cured or made into ensilage, that even at a certain State Experimental Station the opinion was expressed that cowpeas were of no local value as feed for live stock. Subsequent developments proved that this crop has great possibilities even in the sections where the preliminary trials showed it to be very unpromising as a feed owing to the difficulty experienced in making the stock eat the forage.

Cumarin is well known to physicians and druggists and for thousands of years has been used as a corrective, tonic and antiseptic in intestinal disorders. The Sweet Clover starts its growth about two weeks in advance of the other ordinary pasture crops and at this stage it is not especially bitter. When the cattle are turned on it at this time, they are hungry for any green feed and eat it from the first, practically without exception. Close pasturing and occasional clipping with the mower will insure the continued presence of the fresh green shoots, which will thus be available throughout the season. The rank flavor of Sweet Clover has been held by some to taint the milk when eaten by milk cows, but this is disputed by those who have utilized it on an extensive scale. Whether or not there is some narcotic principle in the cumarin, it is a well known fact that once stock are induced to eat Sweet Clover for a few days, they become quite fond of it, and will often leave other grasses and clovers to eat it. Its palatability and probably, also its digestibility, decreases with the age of the plant and for this reason it should be utilized at as early a stage in its growth as is practicable.

As a hay crop. If cut while tender, before blossoms appear, it will make hay, the feeding value of which, as far as determined by chemical analysis is practically equal to that of alfalfa. It has a very much higher percentage of digestible protein than alfalfa. The hay when properly cured is seldom refused by stock, but if they should refuse it, a sprinkling of brine on the hay when the animals are salt hungry, is usually all that is necessary to induce them to eat it.

A great many farmers have noted the luxuriant growth of Sweet Clover along roadsides and in other uncultivated places where it grows without any special attention, but have often been disappointed by obtaining a very poor stand when seeding it upon uncultivated land. For this reason it is necessary to look closely into the requirements for obtaining and maintaining a successful stand of this crop. Sweet Clover requires a thoroughly compacted seed bed, with just enough loose soil on top to enable the seed to be covered. The lack of a solid seed bed is probably the chief reason why Sweet Clover so often fails when seeded upon cultivated fields. The success of the crop on poor hills, from which practically all the loose soil has been washed, and the hard soil along the roadways is thus explained. Plowing, if necessary, should be done several months before seeding, but it is usually best to seed on ground such as corn stubble that does not require plowing, and depend on the disc.

One of the greatest difficulties we have had in handling Sweet Clover seed, has been to get seed that will germinate properly. Sweet Clover seed as well as many other seeds have a large amount



A 25 acre field of the Rochelle Seed Company's Sweet Clover, showing our method of harvesting. This harvester is cutting 18 inches from the ground.

SWEET CLOVER (Continued)

of hard seed. By hard seed, we mean that having thick coats or shells that will not take up moisture even when planted under perfect conditions for germination, and hence are worthless so far as their value for producing a stand under general field conditions is concerned.

Sweet Clover, which promises to become one of the most important legumes, is noted for the large number of its seeds which are hard. Very few samples of unhulled Sweet Clover seed will germinate more than 15% while only about 50 or 60% of the hulled seed is able to grow. Many farmers are now using Sweet Clover as a farm crop and are annually expending thousands of dollars in purchasing seed. From 15 to 20 pounds are sown per acre, and since it sells from 20c to 25c per pound, the expense for seed alone varies from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre. Heavy seeding is necessary owing to the fact that one-half of the seed is worthless for all agricultural purposes. Since we know that if one-third of the seed which is ordinarily used germinated and produced plants, a satisfactory stand would result, it is readily apparent that a considerable waste of seed occurs as commonly sown. The unhulled seed should never be used except for fall seeding, when the freezing and thawing of winter will rupture the seed coat, making possible the germination of the hard seed in the spring.

Seedsmen throughout the United States, as well as in European countries, have been experimenting on machines for treating this hard seed, and the results of this labor has been the bringing out of a number of machines for this purpose, but not entirely satisfactory. Prof. H. D. Hughes of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, after eight years of experimenting, has perfected a machine called a Scarifying Machine. This machine scratches the coats of the seed so that it takes up the moisture and germinates at once. The efficiency of this machine is indicated by numerous tests in which seed germinating less than 10% has been increased to over 95%. An Illinois farmer for whom the Department treated 3000 pounds of seed, reported an increase in germination from 50 to 98%.

The Rochelle Seed Company has purchased one of these machines and are prepared to furnish scarified seed to our patrons. By the use of this machine, Experiment Stations' tests indicate that a perfect germination can be secured and in three days' time, instead of five days to probably a year with the hard seed. It is our opinion also that 10 pounds of scarified seed properly sown will make a satisfactory stand.

A FEW POINTS YOU SHOULD OBSERVE

Before attempting to grow it, you should have a thorough understanding of its requirements and habits, so that at least an estimate of its value under given conditions can be made. We believe it will be beneficial to those who are making a study of Sweet Clover to note the following points—

Sweet Clover is a great soil enriching crop. The experiments so far conducted prove that it is one of the greatest crops that we have for the soil.

Sweet Clover is rich in feeding value. It contains more protein than red clover and equally as much as alfalfa.

Sweet Clover grows more rapidly than alfalfa when young, produces a good crop the first year, and provides early green pastures.

Sweet Clover will not bloat cattle or sheep. This is one of its chief advantages over other clovers. It is a great milk producer.

Sweet Clover is a valuable crop in rotation because its roots decay very rapidly, adding much humus to the soil and furnishing much plant food.

Sweet Clover thrives on wet or dry land and seeds freely on either.

Sweet Clover will stand more alkali than alfalfa or red Clover and produce a crop.

Sweet Clover needs a firm, solid seed bed. The ground should not be loose. Many of its failures on cultivated land have been due to a loose soil bed.

Sweet Clover makes an excellent green manure.

Sweet Clover grows its best on soil containing plenty of lime.

Sweet Clover does not stool as much as alfalfa. The shoots start from the main stem and on this account the mowing machine should be set as high as possible, so as to leave plenty of small shoots to start the next crop.

Sweet Clover should not be allowed to stand too long, as it becomes woody and loses its leaves; it should be cut when 18 to 30 inches high and before it blossoms if it is to be used for hay.

Perhaps one of the greatest advantages of Sweet Clover is its ability to thrive on almost any type of soil and under almost any climatic condition.

It is customary to turn stock on the Sweet Clover in the early spring when it is young. There being no other green feed, they will soon become accustomed to it and like it.

We recommend seeding Sweet Clover in the spring, with any small grain, or seeding on winter grain while ground is frozen, if conditions are right during February or March, using 10 to 12 pounds of scarified seed to the acre. Remove the small grain from the ground as soon as possible when ripe; you should then have a good fall pasture or a good crop of hay or silage. The following spring before any blooms appear, probably from the fifth to the tenth of June, you should cut a hay crop, setting the mower as high as possible that the stems may have room for branching and producing the seed crop which is to follow. This crop we cut with the binder, the same as all small grains. The seed is then secured with a thresher or a large sized huller as you may prefer.

Prices—Hulled Seed, \$24.00 per 100 lbs. Unhulled Seed, \$5.50 per bu. (32 lbs.) Bags at value.

Alfalfa

The rapid extension of the Alfalfa area in nearly every state in the Union has been stimulated by the publications of the Department of Agriculture and those of the State Agricultural Experimental Stations as well as by the agricultural press. This condition has led to an increasing demand for full information concerning the best means of producing this crop, especially in sections where it is not already well established.

The wide distribution of Alfalfa throughout the world indicates a remarkable adaptability to various climates and conditions. So far as climate is concerned, Alfalfa can be grown in every state in the Union. It is however, very exacting in humid sections as to soil and treatment.

It requires a deep, fertile, well drained soil, rich in lime, and reasonably free from weeds. Alfalfa is naturally a deep feeding plant that usually sends its roots down many feet to obtain the plant feed materials and moisture which are out of reach of the shallow-rooted crops. If the soil lacks depth, the Alfalfa plant is unable to utilize its deep feeding root system and is less likely to withstand the inroads made by the surface-feeding weeds.

Alfalfa being a leguminous plant, is able through the nodule forming bacteria within its roots,



Alfalfa

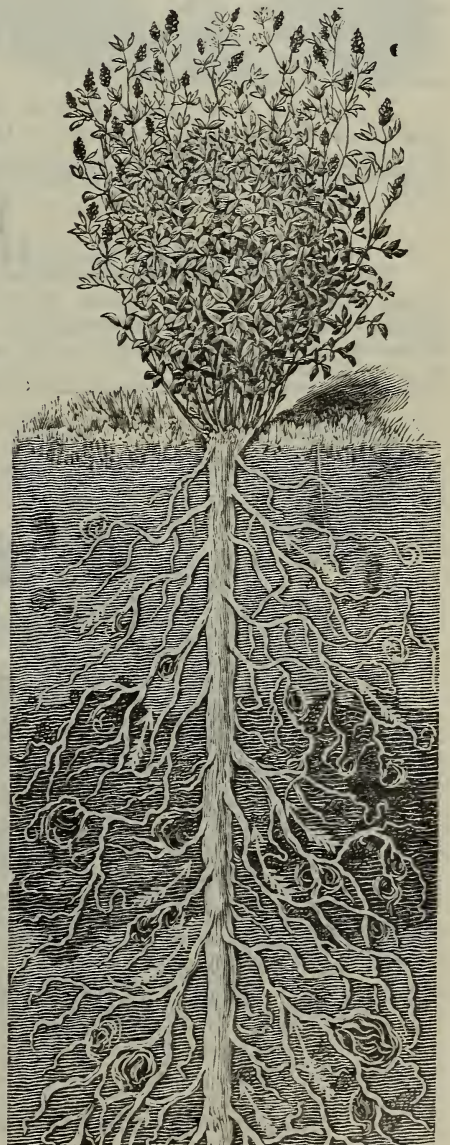
to add nitrates to the soil, and in this way increases its fertility to that extent. Since the large yields of Alfalfa draw on the soil rather heavily for the other elements of soil fertility, it usually requires the richest and best drained soil the farm affords, and if successful, will bring returns to justify the use of this land. There is risk, however, in selecting bottom lands for Alfalfa, both on account of their failure to drain promptly and owing to the danger from weeds on such soils.

The time for seeding Alfalfa varies in the different sections of the country, but late summer seeding we consider best for this section. The general principle underlying the time of seeding is to sow as far in advance as possible of what promises to be the most trying season for the young plants. The weeds of mid-summer constitute the worst danger to the young stands of alfalfa in the humid sections of the country, except the extreme north, where this danger is exceeded by the danger of winter killing. The advantages of summer seeding over spring or fall seeding is that an early maturing crop may be taken off in time for seeding, the weeds of mid-summer are avoided, and ample time is given for the making of a strong growth to resist winter killing and heaving of the ground in the spring. However, many are having good results from spring seeding with a nurse crop.

The selection of seed is an important matter. The original source of the seed, its vitality, and its impurities should each receive your consideration. Experiments indicate that it is not harmful to sow northern grown seed in the south, but southern grown seed should not be grown in the northern states on account of the danger from winter killing. Therefore we shall offer nothing but Northern Grown Seed.

Inoculation. In some sections of the country the soil appears to be naturally supplied with the proper bacteria for the formation of root tubercles. In this section of the country, however, where the soil conditions are less favorable for the growth of these bacteria, it is nearly always necessary to supply them at the time of seeding. This inoculation can be supplied either by scattering soil from a successful Alfalfa field (or better yet a sweet clover field), or by the glue method, or by the use of pure culture.

Alfalfa is one of the most highly nutritious and palatable of feeds for all classes of farm animals, either in the form of green Alfalfa or as hay. In order to produce profitable flows of milk, dairy cows require high protein feeds, which can be supplied by feeding Alfalfa. It also forms probably the best roughage for fattening cattle as its lack of bulkiness enables the animals to consume sufficient quantities for rap-



Alfalfa (showing root system)

ALFALFA (Cont'd)

id gains. It is very valuable too for growing stock before the fattening period commences.

A word in regard to the seed we offer for sale. Our Alfalfa Seed is all Northern grown, non-irrigated and hardy; it is suitable for use anywhere that Alfalfa can be grown at all. We purchase the Alfalfa direct from the grower in the northwest, and after the seed has been selected and thoroughly recleaned by us, it is tested for purity and germination, thus insuring the buyer that the quality is up to standard. We shall be glad to send samples for your inspection and quote prices as low as possible for first class seed.

Price—\$24.00 per 100 lbs. Bags at value.

Glue Method of Inoculation

We have received many inquiries recently, regarding the glue method of inoculation. The glue method is not only cheap and easy, but we believe perfectly practical. It is not necessary to be very particular about all the details to have it be successful in its results. A pound of glue may be dissolved in from one to three gallons of water, and from one to three quarts of dirt may be sprinkled on the seed after it has been moistened with the glue water. As a rule, a quart of dirt will stick to the seed and the rest may be screened out, or not, just as you prefer; the amount of dirt is not material, if there is enough. In preparing the dirt, however, care should be taken to secure it from a place where the bacteria are active, as shown by the nodules formed on the roots you may have selected. If the plant you have selected to inoculate from has grown in the same place for several years, the inoculation will be better, stronger and more vigorous. The dirt should not be dried in the sun, as direct sunlight is fatal to bacteria of nearly every kind. The dirt should be finely pulverized and sifted through a fine sieve.

In case you have not the place or the soil for this inoculation, we will furnish the soil, and inoculate Sweet Clover Seed or Alfalfa at **One Dollar per bushel**.

Important!

The prices named herein on Farm Seeds are those prevailing at the time this catalogue goes to press, and are subject to market fluctuations. As values usually advance on many items during the season, it will be to your advantage to order early; while we reserve the right to change these prices when the market warrants a change, we shall maintain these prices as long as possible.



Alsike or Swedish Clover

Clover and Timothy

All farmers when sowing grass or clover seed want it plump and well ripened, so that it will germinate readily. Light, chaffy seed is dear at any price. We have recleaned seed for farmers and when they saw what was taken out of the clover grown on their own farms, they could not believe that it was possible that there was so much dirt and weed seed in it. You could not hire them to sow the screenings, yet this is what you sow, when you sow seed before it is recleaned. The per cent that cleans out is often amazing, so you see that a dollar or two per bushel between country seed and pure, recleaned seed is a very small matter.

Prices on clover and timothy seed can never be fixed definitely; the market is always changing, therefore we do not deem it advisable to indicate prices in this catalogue. Such prices in the event of an advance in value, would be very misleading, and possibly create a misunderstanding. We will, however, be glad to furnish samples and lowest prices upon request.

Alsike or Swedish Clover This is the variety that you can sow on wet or moist lands. It will flourish and produce enormous crops where most all other clovers would drown out. It is the best

clover to sow with other grasses; it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield. When

Alsike or Swedish Clover (Cont'd)

sown with Medium Red Clover, it has the advantage of making more permanent pasture. When sown with Timothy, it is one of the most superior grasses that any farmer can grow. Sow in the spring or fall at the rate of 6 pounds per acre, when used alone. Write for samples and prices.

Medium Red Clover This is the most valuable clover for general use. Splendid for hay, pasture, soiling or plowing under. It is the standard everywhere for hay and pasture. Sow in the spring or fall at the rate of eight to twelve pounds per acre, if no other grass is used. More is required on old, stiff soils than on the new lighter ones. Write for samples and prices.

Mammoth or Large Red Clover

Grows much larger than Medium Red Clover, with larger, leafier stalks. Write for samples and prices.

Timothy This is still the leading grass. There is probably more acreage of Timothy grown than any other grass, in this section of the country. It is comparatively easy to secure a stand of Timothy. Our stock

is all Illinois grown, and we guarantee it for purity, quality and germination. We are in a position to furnish the right kind of seed at the right kind of price. Write for samples and prices.



Clover



Timothy

We recommend this variety especially for well drained or sandy land and the dry climate of the western plains. Write for samples and prices.

Seed Buckwheat

Silver Hull This improved variety is much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner and yields double the amount per acre. The husk is thinner, the corners are less prominent and the grain is of a beautiful, light gray color. The flour is said to be more nutritious and better. Write for samples and prices.

Japanese The plants are large and vigorous, maturing seed early and resisting drought and blight remarkably well; the grain is much larger and has a thinner hull than the Common or Silver Hull.



JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.

Ideal Lawn Fertilizer--Odorless

FOR FLOWER BEDS—For clean and convenient fertilizer, use our Ideal Lawn Fertilizer. Free blossoming can be induced or increased, by judicious use of our Ideal dressing. Sprinkle it carefully in the beds and both foliage and blossoms will be large vivid in color. A teaspoonful or so stirred in the soil about the roots of each plant, two or three times during the season will give you astonishing results. Always water the plants thoroughly after fertilizing. **Prices—Not Postpaid, Per Lb. 4c; 10 Lbs. 35c.**

Sudan Grass

This is truly a wonderful grass, and while it is a new grass in this country, no doubt you have heard or read of its wonderful qualities. A few years ago the seed was brought from the Sudan region of Africa. Since that time it has been tested out thoroughly at the experiment stations all over the country in the different states, in the different soils, and in every instance has proven to be the greatest producer of the most valuable hay. It makes 8 to 12 tons of the choicest, per acre. It makes a quick growth and matures three to four crops of hay per year according to the length of the season; it grows from 100 to 500 stems from one seed.

It does well on any kind of soil, and makes heavy crops with but little moisture or with excessive rain, so it is a sure crop, wet or dry. This grass will never be a pest, as it is very tender and a light frost will kill it. Has to be planted every year. Makes roots like oats and the stubble is no more troublesome than oat stubble.

Sudan grass should not be planted until the soil has become warm in the spring. Planting in a cold soil only delays germination and dwarfs the early growth; it can be sown any time during the summer as a catch crop so long as 70 to 80 days intervene before date of the first expected frost.

Seeded in rows 36 to 42 inches apart, 2 to 3 pounds per acre of good seed are sufficient; in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, 4 to 6 pounds, and drilled or broadcast, 16 to 24 pounds per acre are required.

Price—Per lb. 25c. Write for prices on larger quantities.



PHENOL

The Best Known Germicide!

¶ Will properly disinfect your premises and prevent disease germs breeding in the foul odors and decaying animal or vegetable matter. **No offensive odor can exist where this article is used.**

¶ If your water closet has a bad odor, as is often the case in the best of buildings, 2 or 3 handfuls of Phenol Disinfectant sprinkled in the closet will render the atmosphere agreeably pure. If you have stables, destroy the odors of manure and ammonia by sprinkling Phenol in the stalls and damp places generally.

¶ In a word, whenever there is a bad odor or any infectious matter that you desire to be rid of, whether in your water closet, cellar or washroom, kitchen, stable or elsewhere, use Phenol Disinfectant. Vermin cannot exist where Phenol is used.

As a Healing Powder It Has No Equal!

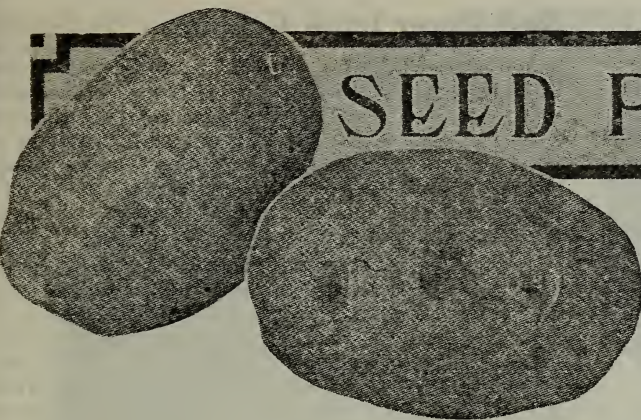
¶ Applied to barb wire cuts, sore shoulders on horses, in fact any open sore, dust Phenol frequently on affected parts and results will be marvelous. We guarantee this disinfectant if properly used.

Prices—1 lb. can 25c; 25 lb. pail \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

Manufactured
By The

ROCHELLE SEED COMPANY.





SEED POTATOES

SEASON OF 1916

POTATOES are the greatest paying crop that can be grown by the farmers, as a rule. They can be grown on any land that will produce a good corn crop. They should never be planted on the same ground two years in succession. Where the farmer has plenty of land, there is no crop that will put the soil in finer condition for a large crop of small grain than potatoes.

Always plant the best seed you can procure; don't use for seed those small, inferior ones which are left in the potato bin in the spring, after the better ones have been selected and used during the winter for the table. You know how the good wife will go for her supply of potatoes for the table, and select those that she can prepare the easiest. We don't blame her for it; neither should you. When planting time comes or when you are considering seed stock for the coming crop, look over the list we have to offer, make your selections of early and late varieties, mail to us and we will fill same with seed stock that is right, true to name, healthy and northern grown. We know they will make good crop, for we have been furnishing them to our patrons for the past 8 years and they tell us so.

The Seed Potatoes we send out are **SEED POTATOES** in every sense that the word **SEED** would imply. They are not only the best we can supply, but we try to have them the best to be had from any source at any price. They are selected stock such as anyone would be glad to plant. Our seed Potatoes are grown almost exclusively in the Red River Valley in North Dakota, and "Red River" stock always commands a premium over potatoes produced elsewhere. No potatoes can be compared with those produced in the north, either for vigor and freedom from disease, or for production and keeping qualities.

By planting our Northern grown seed you are assured of early maturity, increased yield and a vigorous growth. To produce healthy stock, we use nothing but pure, well matured, good sized seed. The potatoes are carefully handled while digging that they may not be bruised or otherwise injured. Our Seed Potato stocks should not be compared with potatoes picked up on the market, named at a guess, and sold for seed.

Do not delay, send your order in early, and we will hold until you are ready, or until the weather permits of shipping. The prices we make are as low as is consistent with the fine stock we are offering. Said prices were made on the various varieties about January 10th, and we reserve the right to change them should market conditions warrant.

Improved Bliss' Triumph Bliss' Triumph is the standard extra early, and the leading early potato throughout the South. We are all familiar with it as sold at the groceries when the first new potatoes are shipped in. The tubers are nearly round, smooth, medium in size, reddish pink in color. Vines are small and compact, with short, thick stalks and broad leaves. It is in fact the standard the country over for making a quick crop. Our Red River grown Bliss' Triumphs cannot be excelled. They are very much superior to home grown Triumphs as they grow stronger and yield more bushels to the acre.

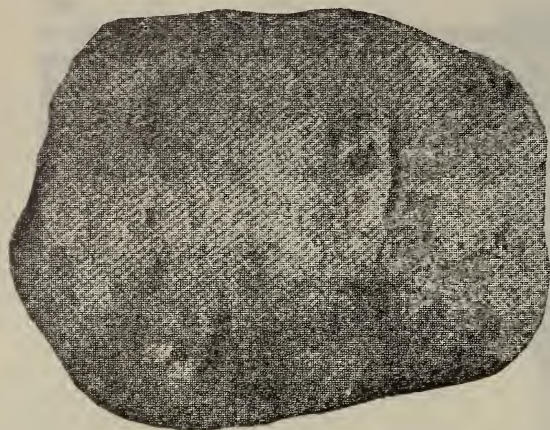
Owing to the large demand for this variety from the growers in the South, seed stock is generally short for spring planting farther North; therefore prices run somewhat higher than other varieties.

Prices—Pk. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -bu. \$1.00; 1 bu. \$1.75.

Quantity Price—Per sack of 2 bus. \$3.40.



Improved Bliss' Triumph



Red River Irish Cobbler

strong and vigorous sprouts. Its earliness, uniformity, large yield, fine quality and handsome appearance have brought the Irish Cobbler right to the front as a profitable variety for market and home use; and because of its economical shape, there is no waste in preparing it for cooking. Its popularity is founded on real merit.

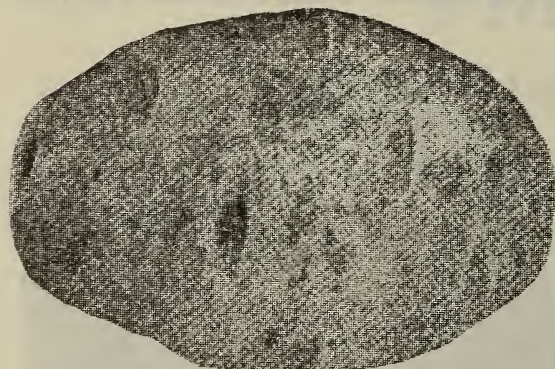
Prices—Pk. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -bu. \$1.00; 1 bu. \$1.75.

Quantity Price—Per sack of 2 bus. \$3.40.

Red River Early Ohio Early Ohio is without doubt the most popular early potato in the country. We always have more calls for it than for any other early. Everyone knows what it is and knows that it can be relied on for an early market variety in almost any locality. You will no doubt have to have a new stock of seed this year. Better decide to have the best and send in your order for some of our stock of famous Improved Red River Grown Early Ohios. They are smooth, clean and free from prongs and scab. They grow stronger and yield much more than home grown seed.

Prices—Pk. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -bu. 95c; 1 bu. \$1.65.

Quantity Price—Per sack of 2 bus. \$3.20.



Snowflake Junior

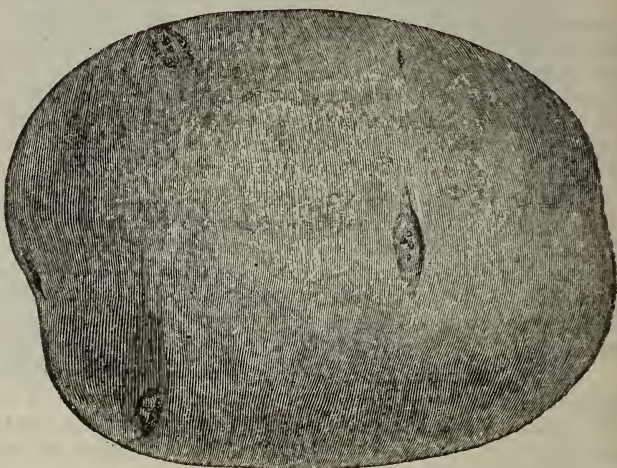
new varieties have been introduced and sold at high prices, and yet there are not to exceed ten or twelve standard and well known sorts on the market today.

The trouble lies in the abnormal appetite for new potatoes. No bait is more tempting than a new variety, and just as long as this appetite exists, it will be administered to.

Our list contains no variety that has not made a place for itself.

Red River Irish Cobbler Irish Cobbler has for some years been the most popular early potato in the East. In the potato sections of Maine it has been more largely grown than all other earlies, and has been shipped from there to supply the truckers of New Jersey, Virginia and other Atlantic coast states. A trial of this variety in the Red River Valley proved very successful and there is where our seed stock comes from this year.

It is one of the most reliable first earlies ever sent out. It ripens with the Early Ohio and is so uniform that every hill seems to ripen at one time. The yield is very large for an early variety; equal to some of the late ones. Form oval or round; skin lightly netted, creamy white and having few eyes, which are quite shallow, some being nearly even with the surface. Flesh pure white and of the finest quality; not excelled by any other early variety. Keeps perfect until spring, when it starts large,



Red River Early Ohio

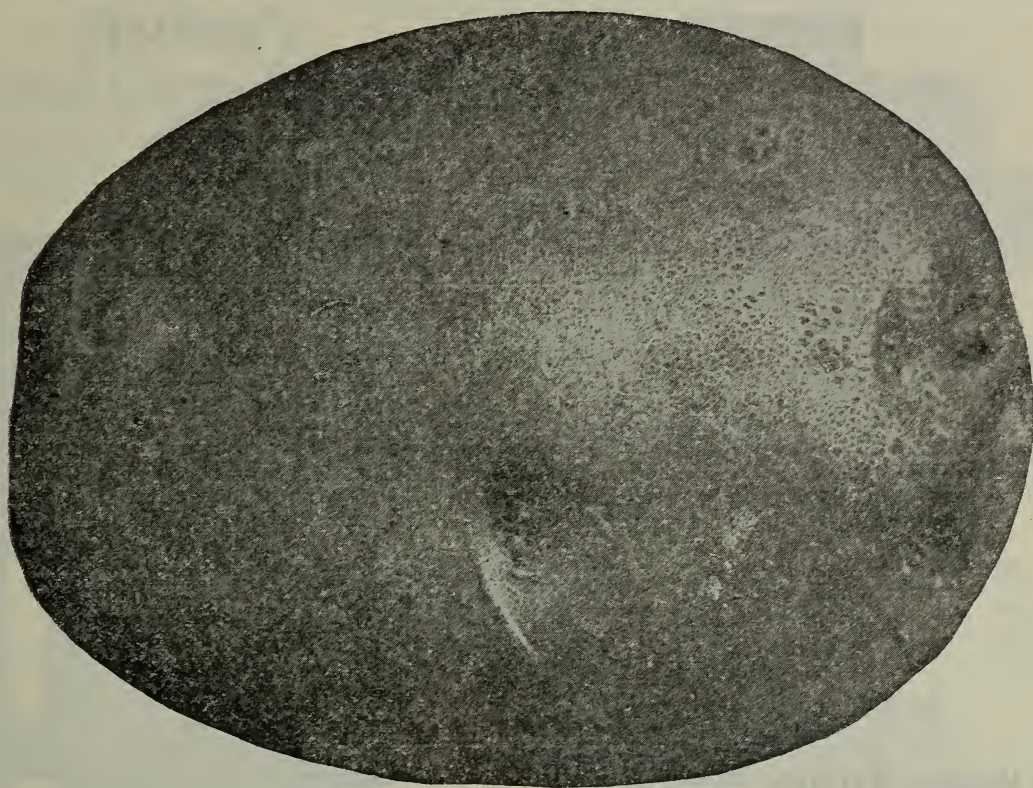
Snowflake Junior Here is a new potato that we offered to our customers two years ago for the first time. It grows and yields like the Rural and at the same time has something of the flaky whiteness and superb quality of the old Snowflake; and they are smoother and yield much better than the Rural.

Prices—Pk. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -bu. \$1.00; 1 bu. \$1.70.

Quantity Price—Per sack of 2 bus. \$3.35.

New Varieties There is nothing sold from Seed Catalogues in which so much humbuggery is exercised as in the item of Seed Potatoes. During the past few years hundreds of alleged





Rural New Yorker Well known the country over, and very largely planted for profitable main crop. Rurals are now quoted in all the leading markets of the country along with other standard sorts, and usually they are quoted higher. They certainly are more profitable to raise. When Rurals first made their appearance in 1889, it was an entirely distinct class of potatoes, unknown up to that time. The class is characterized by rather spindling vines, dark green leaves and purple blossoms; tubers nearly round, flattened, with very smooth, pure white skin, numerous in the hill and very attractive. There is no potato of more handsome appearance than the Rural New Yorker. Although it is a large yielder it grows but few and small vines; it is very hardy and will stand the heaviest manuring without getting scabby or spotted.

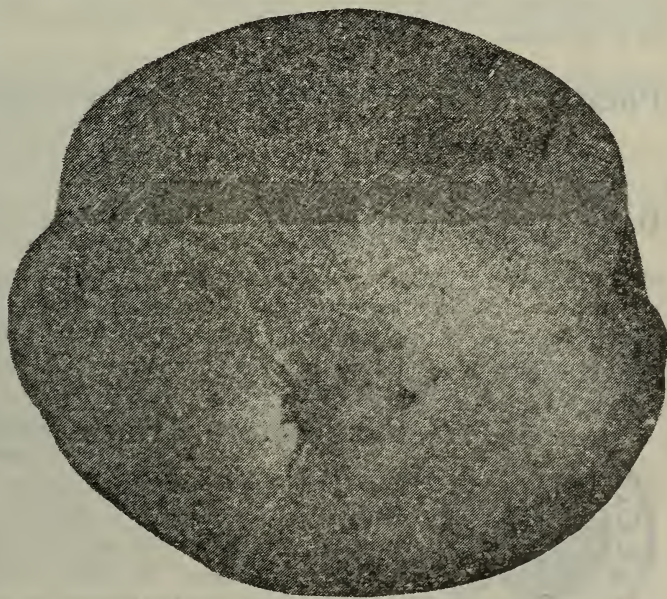
Prices—Pk. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ - bu. 90c; 1 bu. \$1.55. Quantity Price—Per sack of 2 bus. \$3.00.

Carman Number 3 Eyes are very shallow and but few in number; of even size and shape, which it retains even in the dryest season. A great yielder of large potatoes. It bears the tubers very close to the plant, a single turn of the fork bringing them all out. A perfect keeper. Both skin and flesh are of extreme whiteness, making it one of the most valuable crops yet introduced. It is very valuable as a main crop and will outyield most varieties. Practically every potato is of marketable size. The table quality is excellent as it has no hollow hearts or dark spots. Foliage dark green; vines very strong and vigorous.

Prices—pk. 50c;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ - bu. 90c; 1
bu. \$1.55.

Quantity Price,
per sack of 2
bus. \$3.00.

1 peck of seed
potatoes will
plant 100 hills.
10 bus. of seed
are required to
plant an acre.



Carman Number 3



Sir Walter Raleigh At the head of the main crop potatoes stands the Sir Walter Raleigh. A potato introduced a few years ago, and represents the best thought of Mr. Elbert S. Carman, who has introduced more good potatoes than any other grower in this country, and whom all know has raised some of the best and most popular varieties of potatoes ever introduced. It is pure white in color, round to oblong in shape, and grows all large potatoes. It has a fine white grain, and the keeping qualities are equal to any of the round white family. As a cropper, it has made some wonderful yield records. It is pronounced by many as being the superior of all main crop late potatoes.

Prices—Pk. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -bu. 90c; 1 bu. \$1.55. Quantity Price—Per sack of 2 bus. \$3.00.

There is no other crop in the world that responds to a change, or to new varieties more readily, if so profitably, as a change in your Seed Potatoes. There is no other crop that runs out so quickly as do potatoes.

Potato Culture Use 8 to 10 bushels of Seed Potatoes per acre, cut to two eyes. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, and drop 10 to 12 inches apart in the row. Cultivate thoroughly. Potatoes are planted both early and late.

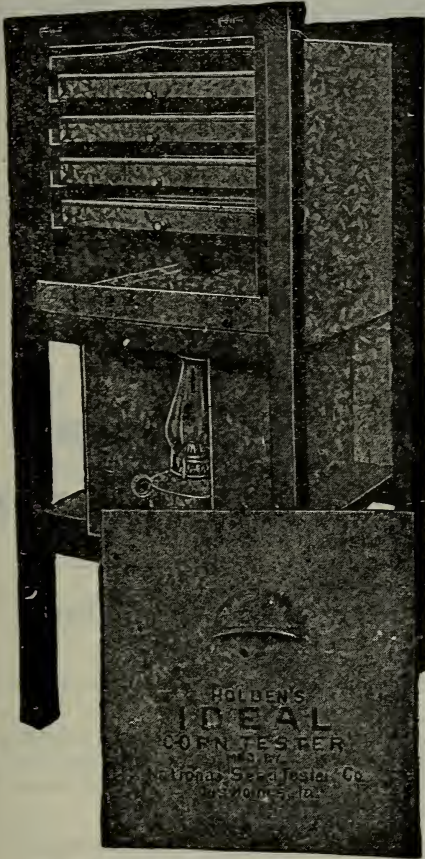
Date of Shipment We ship our Seed Potatoes in the spring after danger from freezing is over, so they will arrive in time for planting. All orders for potatoes are acknowledged as soon as received, and forwarded as soon as we feel it is safe to start them. When shipment is ordered otherwise, shipment is made at the purchaser's risk, and we assume no responsibility on account of freezing. All potatoes are carefully packed and delivered to the railroad company in good order and good condition; then our responsibility ceases.

Seed Potato Prices Owing to the fluctuating market and the impossibility of accurately estimating future values at the time of going to press with this catalogue, all prices are subject to market changes. Those who do not care to order Seed Potatoes until later, or those wishing to buy in larger quantities, should write for special prices, stating varieties and number of bushels wanted.

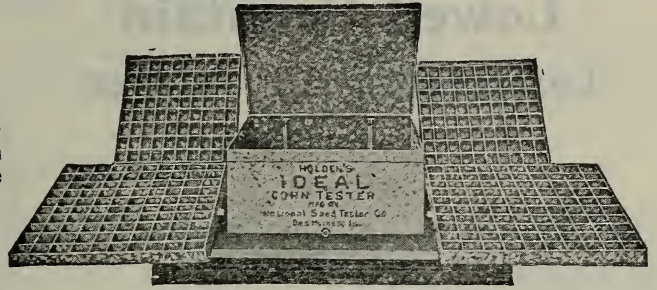


Holden's Ideal Corn Tester

Will make more money than any other implement on your farm. You can test from 200 to 800 ears at one time. It makes the



No. 2—400 Ear Cabinet Tester



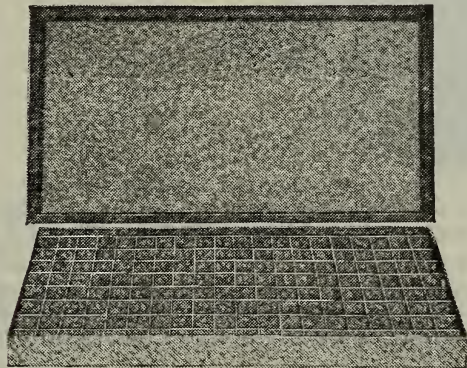
No. 1—400 Ear Box Tester

test with nothing but water so you can see both the sprout and root systems. No wet sand, sawdust or cloth for mould to travel in. Cannot dry out around the edges and spoil part of your test. Save only the good, strong seed and throw away not only all dead ears but also all weak seed.

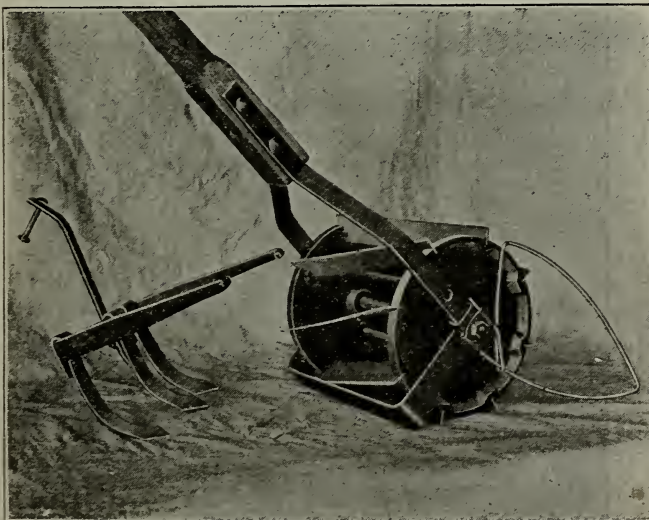
**Write for Descriptive Booklet and Learn
All About This Wonderful Corn Tester.**

PRICES—F. O. B. Rochelle, Ill., or Des Moines, Iowa.

No. 4—200 Ear Box Tester.....	\$ 5.00
No. 1—400 Ear Box Tester.....	10.00
No. 2—400 Ear Cabinet Tester.....	15.00
No. 3—800 Ear Cabinet Tester.....	30.00



No. 4—200 Ear Box Tester



Price--\$5.00 Each

Barker Weeder

**It Operates on the Plan of
a Lawn Mower**

It is better than a hoe; it is ten times as fast. It is easy to operate. It forms a dust mulch. Buy a Barker Weeder and Mulcher and cut the weeds in your garden the same as you cut your lawn.

**Cut the Weeds in the Garden
Once a Week.**

It cuts the weeds under the ground as well as the weeds out of the ground. It pulverizes the soil fine, which holds the moisture to feed the plant.

Lowell Fountain Compressed Air Sprayer

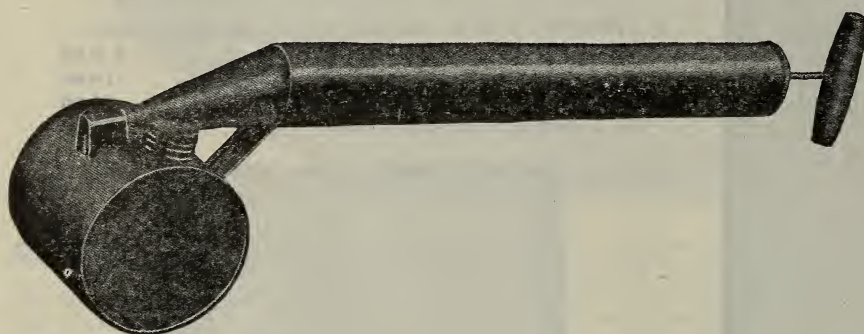
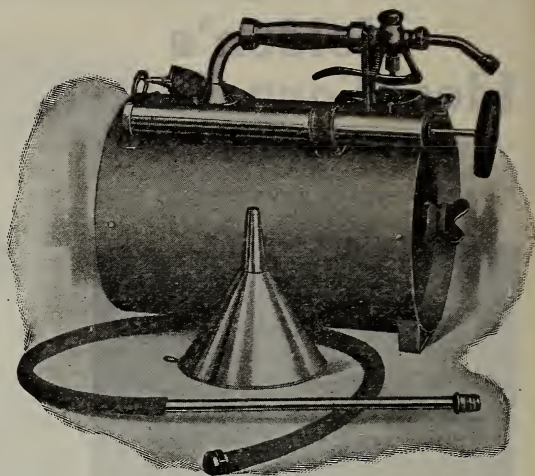
Price--Galvanized, \$5.00

Note These Exclusive Points

- 1—It is devoid of complex or intricate parts.
- 2—It is both automatic and positive in its action.
- 3—One charge is sufficient to expel entire contents.

Tree Attachment consisting of three feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. 3 ply C. I. Rubber Tubing with spraying nozzle one foot long, for small tree or shrub spraying; Spray Crook nozzle three inches long for potato spraying; Funnel with brass wire strainer cloth for filling and shoulder strap for carrying, furnished with each machine.

Capacity of tank, three gallons.



Lowell Special Sprayer

Price--50 Cents

The Lowell Special Sprayer is a Single Tube Tin Sprayer. The air chamber measures $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter.

Sprayer is fitted with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch steel plunger rod; special type plunger. The special arrangement of the spraying tube is such that it thoroughly breaks up and atomizes all oils and solutions into a mist-like spray, which penetrates all cracks and crevices. This sprayer is adapted for all kinds of general spraying and is used very extensively for spraying disinfectants, etc.

Perfection Garden Cultivator

This New Disc and Knife Weeder and Mulcher is the final evolution in hand Cultivators. It excels and supercedes all. In it is found the best characters of others simplified to the accomodation of the professional trucker or home gardener.

No attachments are necessary to make it do the work needed. By a simple changing of the bolts, it automatically adjusts itself to suit the occasion. In can be worked in gravel, soil, through sticks and coarse straw or stubble of any kind. In stony land, it works as well as in the softest loam. The discs can be adjusted to any angle, throwing the soil to or from the plants.

It is simple, durable, made of the best materials, and within reach of all in price.

Price--\$5.00 Each

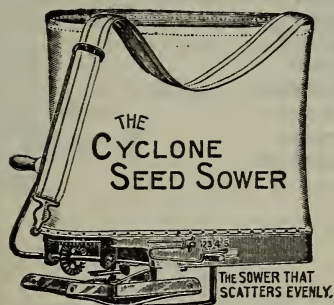


ECONOMY IN SEEDING

The use of a good Hand Seed Sower has become a recognized necessity by all up to date agriculturists. After carefully preparing the soil and spending time and money in securing good seed, any progressive farmer will see the folly of using anything except a first-class machine with which to sow the seed.

SAVING SEED

A good Seed Sower will pay for itself in sowing a very few acres. First, in the saving of seed, by even distribution. For example, say clover is worth only \$6.00 per bu. and ordinarily one bushel is sown on six acres. If 4-5 or even $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bushel is distributed evenly, there will be better results than if a whole bushel or more be poorly distributed, and the 1-5 to $\frac{1}{4}$ is saved by even distribution. The seed thus saved in seeding only six acres. represents the price of a good Seed Sower. Besides, the work is easily done and in about one-fifth of the time that would be required by the old method. Nor is this the only saving, as an even distribution of seed insures a full crop.



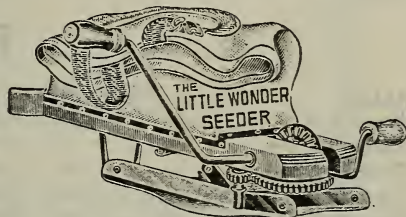
the Cyclone. It will do splendid work with Clover, Timothy, Millet, Alfalfa and like seed, but is not so well adapted for Oats, Cow Peas, etc., as the Cyclone, for the reason that the sack is not so large. **Price--\$1.25 Each.**

THE GENUINE CYCLONE SEEDER

This machine is neatly finished, has a large heavy duck hopper, and is especially recommended when a Sower is wanted for sowing grain and other varieties of seeds. (Full directions for operating with each machine.) **Price--\$1.50 Each.**

THE LITTLE WONDER SEEDER

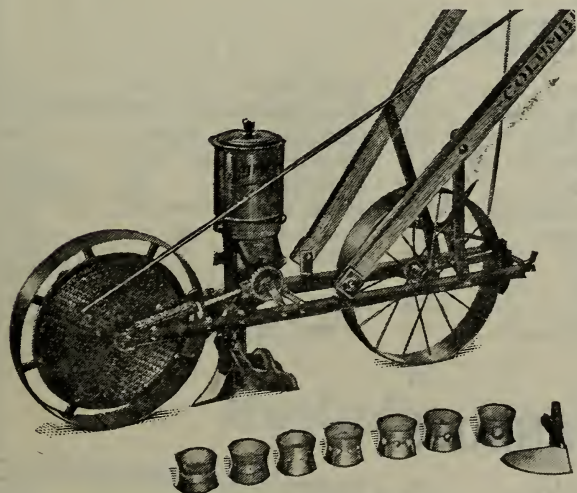
The Little Wonder is the simplest and least expensive pattern of seeders we carry, but works on the same principle as



THE COLUMBIA MACHINE

The Greatest Seeding Machine in the World!

They sow any kind of seed, large or small. They are a positive force feed—every seed is carried to the ground and covered; not a seed can escape. Nor can a seed pass through the machine or escape to the ground when the machine is out of gear—a very important advantage possessed by no other planter.



COLUMBIA SEEDING MACHINE No. 10

Simplest of all Planting Machines!

They are the most certain and the most complete Planters in the world. Plants all kinds of seed from the smallest to the largest. The seed drops into the cells or pockets formed in the seed cylinders where nothing can disturb it, and is carried to the ground by the revolution of the cylinders.

Seven cylinders are furnished with each machine, which are ample for any ordinary gardener. However, we can furnish extra cylinders to sow any kind of seed grown.

The fertilizing attachment is one of the best known in the world, having been used for many years.

While we recommend the No. 10 Machine for garden purposes, there are other and larger machines both for hand and horse power.

Write for Illustrated Circulars Describing all the Different Styles of Planters Manufactured by the Columbia Planter Company

PRICE: \$10.50 EACH



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